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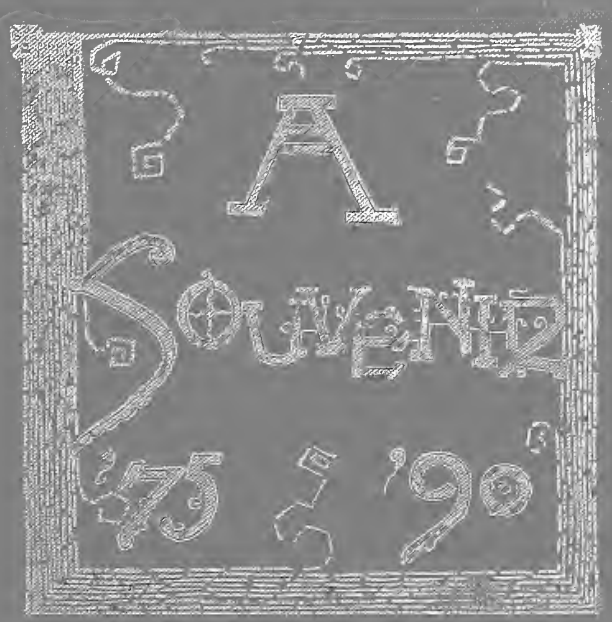

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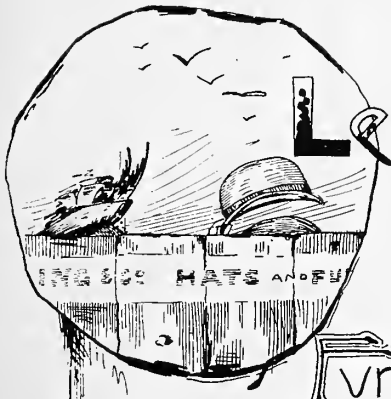

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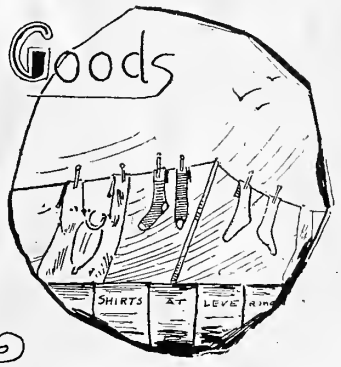

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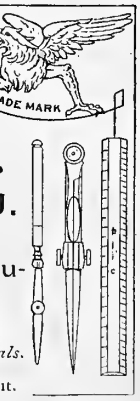

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No gleaming shaft nor granite block,
Nor sculptured pile of cold, insensate stone,
No chiseled epitaph of empty praise,
Marks his last resting place.
Himself without a home, he reared a place
Where Science might abide and Learning dwell;
Where Art should flourish long, and hold her court,
And grant to every worshiper his meed.

* * * * * * * *

He sleeps — and tow'ring here above his couch,
The products of his genius and his toil
Speak louder far than wrought and figured stone,
Of life well lived and labor nobly done.

THE SOUVENIR is presented to a discriminating public with editorial fear and reportorial trembling. It has not been prepared in answer to any clamorous public demand, but with the single purpose of showing to students, alumni and the general public what a promising infant Purdue University is, upon the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the first commencement. The book and its contents have a local coloring, and will consequently be most appreciated by those who are or have been connected with the University. At the same time there is much that will be of interest to all. An attempt has been made to avoid trespassing upon the territory occupied by the college annual, and the editors hope that they have succeeded.

The proper celebration of anniversaries is praiseworthy, and in some cases approaches a duty. When the return of a loved anniversary brings with it added cause for self-congratulation, the observance becomes a pleasant task. The Souvenir has been prepared under the auspices of one of the many college organizations, but it is nevertheless representative of all organizations, classes and departments. There has been no acid in the editorial ink, and certainly nothing has been inserted which can give offense to any

tions. John Purdue, by application and toil, amassed a fortune and then willingly gave it up, in the hope that the young men of the future might enjoy the advantages which unkind Fortune denied him. The people of Tippecanoe county caught the import and inspiration of John Purdue's beneficence. The tangible result is the Purdue University of to-day; the development, not the ultimate development of one man's idea. It has lived for sixteen years; not always strong, but ever hopeful. Enemies have assailed the objects and methods of the University, but they have been met upon the threshold of debate by staunch and unfaltering friends, whose belief in Purdue's future was almost religious in its intensity. The state was tardy at times in its obligations to the struggling college, but made amends for past negligence by an enthusiastic and unanimous declaration of its future support and encouragement. The enemies of old have gracefully come over; the evil prophets have taken up more promising subjects, and on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the first commencement, Purdue is complacent, self-reliant, confident. The pledged faith of the government and the state relieves all anxiety for the future. Five hundred students throng the halls and laboratories, instead of the sixty of 1875. Fifteen years ago there were three college buildings; now there are seven. Fifteen years ago the meager attendance was largely from Tippecanoe county and adjoining counties; to-day every section of the United States is represented, and there are matriculates from Spain and Japan. Then there was but one course of study, and the curriculum was the subject of numerous experiments; to-day there are seven distinct schools.

Why continue the antithesis? Fifteen years ago, Purdue University consisted of three buildings partly furnished, a faculty of six persons, a nebulous curriculum, a little apparatus, sixty students, and a grand idea. For an explanation of what it is to-day we commend to your attention the following pages.

To students and alumni it will not linger in the memory as an aggregation of schools, supervised by a competent faculty. To them it will ever seem a home, a place endeared by pleasant associations; the scene of battles fairly fought, victories modestly won and defeats bravely met. The spoken name of the dear *alma mater* will bring to the student's mind, not so much the recollection of integral and differential calculus and other forms of mathematical diversion, as the gratifying memories of class picnics, society spreads, class day contests, faculty receptions, junior entertainments, and that red-letter day at the Hoosier Athens, when the brave Wabash eleven went down before our giants, shrouded in the gloom of defeat.

SUMMARY BY YEARS.

1873–74.

University not formally opened. President, Richard Owen; faculty and assistants, 6; buildings in course of erection.

1874–75.

President, Abraham C. Shortridge; faculty and assistants, 8; Seniors, 1; Juniors, 0; Sophomores, 3; Freshmen, 9; special, 2; preparatory, 49; total, 64; buildings, Art Hall, dormitory, chemical laboratory, boiler and gas house, Military Hall.

1875–76.

President, Emerson E. White; faculty and assistants, 8; Seniors, 1; Juniors, 1; Sophomores, 6; Freshmen, 8; special, 1; preparatory, 49; total, 66; chemical laboratory fitted; military training introduced.

1876–77.

President, Emerson E. White; faculty and assistants, 13; post-graduates, 1; Seniors, 2; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 6; Freshmen, 23; elective, 23; preparatory, 79; total, 139; School of Technology introduced.

1877–78.

President, Emerson E. White; faculty and assistants, 12; post-graduates, 3; Seniors, 4; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 12; Freshmen, 28; special, 13; preparatory, 101; total, 166; Main Building completed and occupied; extensive additions to library and laboratories.

1878–79.

President, Emerson E. White; faculty and assistants, 13; post-graduates, 1; Seniors, 2; Juniors, 14; Sophomores, 15; Freshmen, 34; special,

10; preparatory, 119; total, 195; college studies arranged into three courses, Science, Mechanics and Agriculture.

1879–80.

President, Emerson E. White; faculty and assistants, 15; post-graduates, 2; Seniors, 7; Juniors, 11; Sophomores, 22; Freshmen, 36; special, 8; preparatory, 117; total, 203; Peirce Conservatory constructed.

1880–81.

President, Emerson E. White; faculty and assistants, 15; post-graduates, 2; Seniors, 8; Juniors, 13; Sophomores, 30; Freshmen, 39; special, 21; preparatory, 141; total, 254.

1881–82.

President, Emerson E. White; faculty and assistants, 17; post-graduates, 3; Seniors, 11; Juniors, 20; Sophomores, 18; Freshmen, 47; special, 12; preparatory, 127; total, 238; Agricultural Hall erected.

1882–83.

President, Emerson E. White; faculty and assistants, 20; post-graduates, 3; Seniors, 15; Juniors, 13; Sophomores, 20; Freshmen, 37; special, 18; preparatory, 113; total, 219; general change in faculty at end of year.

1883–84.

President, James H. Smart; faculty and assistants, 21; post-graduates, 4; Seniors, 12; Juniors, 14; Sophomores, 20; Freshmen, 42; special, 20; preparatory, 101; total, 213; Industrial Art course arranged; School of Pharmacy established; junior preparatory class abolished.

1884–85.

President, James H. Smart; faculty and assistants, 25; post-graduates, 2; Seniors, 12; Juniors, 16; Sophomores, 16; Freshmen, 67; pharmacy, 7; special, 7; preparatory, 132; total, 259; shops erected and equipped.

1885–86.

President, James H. Smart; faculty and assistants, 31; post-graduates, 3; Seniors, 16; Juniors, 10; Sophomores, 27; Freshmen, 76; pharmacy, 13;

special, 14; preparatory, 156; total, 315; extensive improvements in departments of mechanics and physics.

1886–87.

President, James H. Smart; faculty and assistants, 31; post-graduates, 11; Seniors, 8; Juniors, 34; Sophomores, 49; Freshmen, 91; pharmacy, 19; special, 18; preparatory, 162; total, 392.

1887–88.

President, James H. Smart; faculty and assistants, 30; post-graduates, 26; Seniors, 26; Juniors, 31; Sophomores, 42; Freshmen, 78; pharmacy, 28; special, 24; Winter School of Agriculture, 14; preparatory, 99; total, 368; School of Civil Engineering established; veterinary science introduced; Experiment Station established with annual appropriation of $15,000; permanent appropriation made by legislature.

1888–89.

President, James H. Smart; faculty and assistants, 29; post-graduates, 34; Seniors, 29; Juniors, 32; Sophomores, 52; Freshmen, 92; pharmacy, 28; special, 46; Winter School of Agriculture, 15; preparatory, 111; total, 439; capacity of shops doubled; Experiment Station completed.

1889–90.

President, James H. Smart; faculty and assistants, 41; post-graduates, 34; Seniors, 30; Juniors, 39; Sophomores, 63; Freshmen, 102; pharmacy, 49; special, 25; preparatory, 102; total, 444 (to April 1); School of Electrical Engineering established; electrical laboratory opened.

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A. M., Dartmouth, 1870; LL. D., Indiana State University, 1883; Sigma Chi. Associate editor "New Hampshire Journal of Education," 1860; principal of Toledo, O., schools, 1863–65; superintendent Fort Wayne schools, 1865–75; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1876–82; author of (1) Physical Culture, (2) The Schools of Indiana and the Men Who Worked in Them, (3) A Commentary on the School Laws of Indiana.

W. F. M. GOSS, A. M.,

Professor of Practical Mechanics.

Educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; author of Bench Work in Wood. Has leave of absence for one year to pursue advanced studies in Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MOSES C. STEVENS, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics.

A. M., 1882, Earlham College. Professor of Mathematics, Haverford College, 1859-63; principal Salem, O., High School, 1867–76; present position since 1883; member Indiana College Association, National Teachers' Association, Indiana Academy of Science; contributor of many mathematical articles to various periodicals.

STANLEY COULTER, A. B., A. M.,

Professor of Biology.

A. B., Hanover College, 1871, A. M., 1874; Beta Theta Pi. Principal Logansport High School, 1873–80; Professor Natural Sciences Coates College, Terre Haute, 1885–87, present position since then; member A. A. A. S., Western Society of Naturalists, Indiana, Academy of Science; author (1) Histology of Leaf of Taxo-

dium, (2) Spirogyra under Shock, (3) Resin Ducts and Strengthening Cells of Conifers, (4) Jacob Whitman Bailey.

JOSEPH CHARLES ARTHUR, B. S., M. S., D. Sc.,

Professor of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, Botanist to Experiment Station.

B. S., Iowa Agricultural College, 1872, M. S., same college, 1877, D.Sc., Cornell, 1886; Sigma Xi. Demonstrator in Biology at Iowa Agricultural College, 1877–78; instructor in botany of the University of Wisconsin, 1879–81; lecturer on botany at Summer School of University of Minnesota, 1882; botanist to the New York Experiment Station, 1884–87; Professor of Botany at Purdue University, 1887; present position since 1888; member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, Société Mycologique de France, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Western Society of Naturalists, Indiana Academy of Sciences, etc.; author of the following reports and books:

(1) Flora of Iowa. Pp. 44. 1876.
(2) Additions to above. *Dav. Acad. Nat. Sci.* 1877–84.
(3) Iowa Uromyces. *Minn. Acad. Nat. Sci.* Pp. 27. 1883.
(4) Preliminary List of Iowa Uredineæ, and Memorandum of Iowa Ustilagineæ. *Bull. Iowa Agric. Col.* Pp. 21 + 3. 1884.
(5) Four reports to the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, largely relating to plant diseases. Pp. 33 + 25 + 39 + 29. 1884–87.
(6) History and Biology of Pear Blight. *Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci.* Pp. 24. 1886.
(7) Handbook of Plant Dissection; assisted by C. R. Barnes and J. M. Coulter. Pp. 256. Henry Holt & Co., 1886.
(8) Report on Botanical Work in Minnesota. *Bull. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Surv. Minn.* Pp. 56. 1887.
(9) Concerning the Potato Tuber, and Spotting of Peaches and Cucumbers. *Bull. Ind. Exper. Station.* Pp. 14 + 10. 1888–89.
(10) Editor, with J. M. Coulter and C. R. Barnes, of the *Botanical Gazette*, 1883–89 +.
(11) Contributor to *Science, Bulletin Torrey Botanical Club, American Naturalist*, proceedings of horticultural societies, etc.

JAMES TROOP, M. S.,

Professor of Horticulture and Entomology, Horticulturist to Experiment Station.

B. S., Michigan Agricultural College, 1878; M. S., same college, 1882. Assistant in botany and horticulture, Michigan Agricultural College, 1880–83; member of A. A. A. S., American Forestry Congress, American Horticultural Society, American Pomological Society; author of

(1) Reports and Bulletins, Experiment Station.
(2) Various contributions to the agricultural press.

OSCAR J. CRAIG,

Professor of History and Political Economy.

A. B., 1881, De Pauw University; A. M., 1884, Sigma Chi. Superintendent city schools, Spring Hill, Kan., 1874; superintendent city schools, Montezuma, Ind., 1876; superintendent schools, Sullivan, Ind., 1880; member C. L. S. C., Indiana Historical Club; contributor of educational and economic articles to various journals and periodicals; lecturer and instructor for a number of years in the teachers' institutes of Indiana and Illinois.

ARTHUR L. GREEN, PH. C.,

Professor of Pharmacy and Dean of School of Pharmacy.

Instructor University of Michigan, 1882–86; member A. A. A. S., American Chemical Society, A. O. A. C., A. P. A., I. P. A.

HENRY AUGUSTUS HUSTON, A. B., A. M., A. C.,

Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, State Chemist, Director Indiana Weather Service.

A. B., Bowdoin, 1879, A. M., Bowdoin, 1882, A. C., Purdue, 1882; Zeta Psi, Phi Chi, Rho Omega; Rho Kappa Tau. Assistant chemistry and physics, Bowdoin, 1879–80; science teacher Lafayette High School, 1880–82; principal 1882–84; Professor Physics, Purdue, 1884–88; acting state chemist, 1884–87; member Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, American Association for Advancement of Science, Deutsch Chemical Society; writings consist of the (1) Reports of Indiana Weather Service, '84 to date, (2) Reverted Phosphoric Acid, (3) Bulletin 22, Agricultural Experiment Station.

WILLIAM C. LATTA, B. S., M. S.,

Agriculturist Experiment Station.

B. S., Michigan Agricultural College, 1877, M. S., 1882; foreman Horticultural Department Michigan Agricultural College, 1880; assistant in Agricultural Department, same college, 1881; instructor in agriculture, horticulture and superintendent of farm, Purdue, 1882–83; Professor of Agriculture, 1883–88; member of American Association for Advancement of Science; author (1) of various papers in Indiana State Agricultural and Horticultural Reports; (2) bulletins 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16 and 23 of Purdue Experiment Station.

ALBERT P. CARMEN, A. M., D. Sc.,

Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

Princeton, 1883; Fellow in Experimental Science, acting instructor in physics, two years tutor in mathematics; at University of Berlin two years, under Helmholtz and Kundt.

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CHAS. S. PLUMB, A. M., PH. D.,

Professor of Agriculture and Vice-Director Experiment Station.

Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1882; assistant editor of *Rural New Yorker;* Vice-Director of New York Experiment Station; Professor of Agriculture at Knoxville, Tenn.; editor of *Agricultural Science;* author of numerous agricultural papers; published a directory of Agricultural Scientists in 1888.

WINTHROP E. STONE, A. M., PH. D.,

Professor of Chemistry.

Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1882; assistant chemist Massachusetts State Experiment Station; University of Goettingen, Ph. D., 1886 to 1888; chemist Tennessee Experiment Station at Knoxville; author of the following publications:

(1) Ueber die Gahrung der Galactose. *Berichte d. Deutschen Chem. Gesellschaft.* XXI. 1573.
(2) Furfurol bildung als Reaction auf Arabinose. Same. XXI. 2148.
(3) Ueber Arabinose, Galactose und Aehnliche Körper. *Annalen der Chemie.* 249, 227.
(4) A Reaction for Arabinose, and Its Occurrence in Cereals. *Agricutturat Science.* Dec., 1888.
(5) Chemical Composition of Strawberries. *Agricultural Science.* Oct., 1889.
(6) Occurrence of Cane Sugar in the Sweet Potato. *Agricultural Science.* Feb., 1890.
(7) Occurrence and Functions of Certain Nitrogenous Bodies in Plants. *Botanical Gazette*, June, 1887.
(8) Chemical Bulletins of the Massachusetts and Tennessee Experiment Stations.

HORACE EDWARD STOCKBRIDGE, B. S., B. Sc., PH. D.,

Director Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Professor of Agriculture.

B. S., Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1878, Sc. B., Boston University, 1878, Ph. D., Göttingen, 1884, D. G. K. Assistant Massachusetts Experiment Station, 1878; special chemist United States Department of Agriculture, 1880; instructor in chemistry, Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1882; Associate Professor in Chemistry at same, 1884; Professor of Chemistry and Geology, Imperial College of Agriculture, Japan, 1885-89; chief chemist to the imperial government for the Hokkaido, 1887-89; member A. A. A. S., American Chemical Society, Deutsch Chemical Gesellschaft; author of the following publications:

(1) Six Prize Essays from the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, 1879-86.
(2) Ueber die Analytischen Bestimmungen der Zuckers der Kübe nebst Anwendung von Neuren Verfahen, 1884.
(3) Comparative Experiments with Manures in Solid and Liquid Forms, 1886.
(4) Occurrence of Muscarine as a Product of Putrefaction; Fatal Poisoning through the Consumption of This Alkaloid as a Ptomaine, 1887.

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(5) Report of a Case of Criminal Morphine Poisoning, 1887.
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(8) The Artifical Nutrition of Infants.
(9) The Nutritive Nalue of Ensilage Experimentally Determined.

W. H. P. CREIGHTON, U. S. N.,

Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Graduate United States Naval Academy, 1882; member American Association Naval Engineers, member of American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

ABNER PICKERING, U. S. A.,

Commandant of Cadets, Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Graduate United States Military Academy, 1878; 1st Lieutenant 2d Infantry, U. S. A.

OTTO G. ZERSE, PH. C.,

Special Lecturer in Materia Medica.

Ph. C., University of Michigan, 1882. Proprietor Zerse's drug store, La Fayette, Ind.

ERNEST KNAUFFT,

Professor of Art.

Assistant in Graphics, Princeton College, 1886–87; Art Director the Chautauqua Society of Fine Arts since 1887; art critic for nine years on the staff of the New York *Daily Graphic*; contributor to the *Art Amateur*, *American Magazine*, etc

ALFRED EDWARD PHILLIPS, A. B., C. E.,

Professor of Civil Engineering.

A. B., Union College, New York, 1887, C. E., same college, 1887; Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Xi. Assistant engineer Cumberland Valley & Unaka Railroad Co., 1887; assistant engineer New York State Board of Health; examined sanitary condition of water supply of New York city, 1888; member St. Louis Society Civil Engineers, Indiana Academy of Science; author of various articles in engeering periodicals.

FRANCIS M. WEBSTER,

Entomologist to the Experiment Station.

Special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture; member A. A. A. S., Western Society of Naturalists, Indiana Academy of Science, Entomological Society of Ontario, Entomological Society of Washington; author of reports and

papers included in the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture; contributor to scientific journals.

RICHARD WENMAN SWAN, A. B., A. M.,

Librarian.

A. B., Harvard, 1842, A. M., 1845, Alpha Delta Phi; Professor Latin and Greek, Phillips Exeter Academy, 1842–51; tutor, Williams College, 1852; teacher French and German, 1853; Professor Latin and Greek, Albany Academy, New York, 1855–70 Professor Latin and Literature, Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia., 1871–83; librarian at Purdue University until his death in 1889.

ERASTUS TEST, M. S., M. D.,

Principal Preparatory Department.

M. S., Earlham College, 1866; M. D., University of Michigan, 1868; Professor Botany and Chemistry, Earlham College, 1865–72; Professor of Chemistry, Willamette University, Ore., 1876; principal of Raisin Valley Seminary, Mich., established Central Academy at Plainfield, Ind.

THERIES D. HINEBAUCH, M. S., D. V. S.,

Professor of Veterinary Science, and Veterinarian to Experiment Station.

M. S., Michigan Agricultural College, 1885; D. V. S., Toronto Veterinary College, 1887.

MRS. EMMA MONT. McRAE,

Professor of English Literature, and Lady Principal.

Educated Brookville College, Ind.; principal Muncie High School, 1867–83; principal Marion High School, 1883–87; member of the National Association of Teachers, also of the State Association; contributes articles of an educational nature to school periodicals.

MISS ANNA VON HOLLAND,

Professor of Modern Languages.

Educated in the Paulinsenshift, Friedrichshafen, Germany, completing the course in 1868; Professor Modern Languages, Glendale Female College, 1875–88; filled like position in several private schools previous to this time.

MISS BERTHA A. REYNOLDS.

Professor of Elocution.

Educated at Clarnack College, afterward took a course in elocutionary training under Mrs. Randall Drihl, of New York, and Professor Leonard, of Boston; has held positions in the following schools: Bordentown Female College, Irving Institute, Napa College, Cal.

A SOUVENIR.

MISS LIZZIE SWAN,
Librarian.

ERNEST V. CLAYPOOL, B. S..
Assistant Librarian.

B. S., 1886, Purdue; candidate for M. S., Sigma Chi.

MICHAEL GOLDEN.
Prof. of Practical Mechanics.

Educated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; instructor in Mechanical Drawing and Mathematics, High School, Hyde Park, Mass.

WILLIAM P. TURNER,
Instructor in Forging and Machine Work.

Graduate Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1886.

MISS ANNA E. BAKER. B. S.,
Instructor in Wood Carving.

B. S., Purdue, 1886; candidate for M. S.

MISS KATE WENTZ, B. S.,
Assistant Instructor in Mathematics.

B. S., Purdue, 1887; candidate for M. S.

ARTHUR GOSS, B. S.,
Assistant Chemist Experiment Station.

B. S., Purdue, 1888; candidate for M. S.

HENRY LUKE BOLLEY, B. S.,
Assistant Botanist Experiment Station.

B. S., Purdue, 1888; candidate for M. S.

DUMONT LOTZ, B. S.
Assistant Instructor in Chemistry.

B. S., Purdue, 1889; candidate for M. S.

WILLIAM H. WELLS,
Instructor in Wood Work.

B. M. E., Purdue, 1889; candidate for M. E.

A SOUVENIR.

JACOB M. SHOLL,
Instructor in Foundry Practice.
B. M. E., Purdue, 1889; candidate for M. E.

PIERRE VAN LANDEGHAM,
Florist and Assistant in Experiment Station.

C. L. CORY, B. M. E.,
Assistant Instructor in Physics.
B. M. E., Purdue, 1889; candidate for M. E.

GEORGE SPITZER, PH. G.,
Instructor in Pharmacy.
Ph. G.—Purdue, 1889.

L. J. STABLER, PH. C.,
Assistant in Pharmacy.

LOUIS BIANCI.
Engineer.

PATRICK TRACY.
Janitor.

RICHARD WENMAN SWAN, A. M.,

LIBRARIAN OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

BORN, JUNE 5TH, 1817.

DIED, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1889.

MARTIN L. PEIRCE,

TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

BORN, 1806.

DIED, 1890.

THE ALUMNI.

1875.

John Bradford Harper, B. S., civil engineer, Indianapolis, Ind.

1876.

Charles John Bohrer, B. S., A. C., assayer and ranchman, Durango, Colo.

1877.

Franklin Pierce Clark, B. S., A. C., pharmacist, North Baltimore, O.
William King Eldridge. B. S., C. E., civil engineer, Chicago, Ill.

1878.

Jesse Harvey Blair, B. S., attorney-at-law, Indianapolis, Ind.
Eulora Miller, B. S., librarian Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Daniel William Noble, B. S., farmer, Indianapolis, Ind.
John Crothers Vanatta, B. S., grain dealer, Montmorenci, Ind.

1879.

Nettie Derexa Morey, B. S., M. D., now Mrs. Errant, Chicago, Ill.
Guilford Lawson Spencer, B. S., A. C., M. S., chemist Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

1880.

James Nelson Bartholomew, B. S., M. D., physician, San Alamos, Cal.
Margaret Jane Erisman, B. S., professor Albert Lea College, Albert Lea, Minn.
Annie Henderson, B. S., now Mrs. Wm. Willard, Minneapolis, Minn.
Carrie Henderson, B. S., now Mrs. John L. Griffiths, Indianapolis, Ind.
Lewis Owens, B. S., died at Chalmers, Ind., March, 1881.
Worth Reed, B. S., principal of schools, Battle Ground, Ind.
Lillian Gray Smith, B. S., teacher, La Fayette, Ind.
Mamie Emma Fraser, B. S., Peoria, Ill.
John Martin McBroom, B. S., teacher, Hillsboro, Ind.
William Buchanan Sinclair, B. S., county superintendent of schools, San Pierre, Ind.
Eva Wilson Smith, B. S., La Fayette, Ind.
Jessie Florence Thompson, B. S., now Mrs. W. E. White, Winfield, Kan.
Albert King Warren, B. S., county surveyor, Lebanon, Ind.
Thomas Perkins Weir, B. S., attorney-at-law, Kansas City, Mo.
William Emerson White, B. S., attorney-at-law, Winfield, Kan.

1882.

Philip Doddridge Alexander, B. S., M. D., physician, Mount Vernon, Ind.
Henry Abraham Beck, B. S., law librarian State House, Indianapolis, Ind.
Maggie Janet Chapman, B. S., now Mrs. W. E. Driscoll, Cowan, Ind.
W. E. Driscoll, B. S., M. D., physician, Cowan, Ind.
Elwood Mead, B. S., territorial engineer, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Walter Henry Peters, B. S., A. C., M. D., physician, La Fayette, Ind.
Edward Ewing Sickler, B. S., proprietor machine shops, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edward Sabin White, B. S., Home Insurance Co., Cincinnati, O.
Henry Augustus Huston, A. C., A. M., chemist Purdue Experiment Station, La Fayette, Ind.
Charles A. Crampton, A. C., Ph. C.

1883.

Kate Luvenia Bishop, B. S., Peru, Ind.
Frank Vincent Broadbent, B. S., M. S., medical student, now in Germany.
Carrie Avanelle Cory, B. S., teacher, Orange City, Florida.
Elroy A. Dillon, B. S.
Anna Laura Foster, B. S., now Mrs. Walter J. Quick, Columbus, Ind.
Charles Haskell Henderson, B. S., attorney-at-law, La Fayette, Ind.
Harry G. Lutz, B. S., farmer, La Fayette, Ind.
Otis S. Roberts, B. S., teacher, Oxford, Ind.
Ida Virginia Smith, B. S., La Fayette, Ind.
Lura Louise Thompson, B. S., instructor in art, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George King Throckmorton, B. S., M. D., physician and coroner, La Fayette, Ind.
James Milo Waugh, B. S., county surveyor, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Emory Calvin White, B. S., with Reed & Carnrick, Boston, Mass.
William Edward White, B. S., teacher, Oxford, Ind.

1884.

Charles Denman Keyes, B. S., real estate, Jetmore, Kan.
Fanny Bennett Lutz, B. S., teacher, La Fayette, Ind.
Flora Jane Lutz, B. S., teacher, La Fayette, Ind.
S. A. D. S. Lyons, B. S., teacher, Wabasha, Minn.
George Washington McCoy, B. S., attorney-at-law, Vincennes, Ind.
Albert Brown Porter, B. S., instructor sciences in high school, Richmond, Ind.
Walter J. Quick, B. S., real estate and loans, Columbus, Ind.
Harry E. Rank, B. S., principal of schools, Ambia, Ind.
Elizabeth Shoemaker, B. S., now Mrs. W. O. Fritz, La Fayette, Ind.
Hattie Sheetz Van Natta, B. S., Fowler, Ind.

1885.

Perry Davis Creager, B. S., principal of schools, Kendallville, Ind.
William Arthur Fankboner, B. S., Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.
Eli K. Hoober, B. S., teacher, Springport, Ind.
Effie Jane Lutz, B. S., teacher, La Fayette, Ind.

J. D. Moor, B. S., farmer, Elizabethtown, Ind.
Alfred Nelson, B. S., White Rock, Minn., died March, 1886.
Charles L. Ratliff, B. M. E., civil engineer, Santa Fe, N. M.
Ella May Stockton, B. S., West La Fayette, Ind.
Marshall Thatcher, B. S., merchant, Scircleville, Ind.
Howard Vanderbilt, B. S., in railway office, Chicago, Ill.
Henry Heath Vinton, B. S., attorney-at-law, La Fayette, Ind.

1886.

Anna Embree Baker, B. S., instructor in art, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.
Bessie Baker, B. S., teacher, Stockwell, Ind.
James Franklin Bruff, B. M. E., architect, Kokomo, Ind.
Ernest Vernon Claypool, B. S., pastor M. E. Church, West La Fayette, Ind.
Orloff Field Dragoo, B. S., teacher, Muncie, Ind.
Maud Richmond Henderson, B. S., La Fayette, Ind.
Arthur Lionel King, B. M. E., mechanical draughtsman, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Scott Mead, B. M. E., mechanical engineer, Denver, Colo.
Shrewsbury Beauregard Miller, B. M. E., engineer Croton Aqueduct, New York, N. Y.
Mary Florence Murdock, B. S., Chicago, Ill.
Morgan Gorrell Quick, B. S., farmer, Columbus, Ind.
Edward Newton Reser, B. S., teacher, La Fayette, Ind.
George Wilkinson Ross, B. S., attorney-at-law, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Swearingen, B. M. E., teacher, Eau Claire, Wis.
Mary Margaret Van Natta, B. S., Fowler, Ind.
Samuel Turner Virden, B. S., farmer, Monticello, Ind.

1887.

George Ade, B. S., Ind. Mineral Springs Co., La Fayette, Ind.
William Brady, B. S., A. C., chemist Illinois Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.
Harry T. Cory, B. M. E., civil engineer, La Fayette, Ind.
Charles Fremont Moore, B. S., instructor Hall's Bus. Col., Logansport, Ind.
Flora Fannie Roberts, B. S., teacher, West La Fayette, Ind.
Charles Austin Stafford, B. S., M. D., physician, New Castle, Ind.
Bennett Taylor, B. M. E., grain dealer, Romney, Ind.
Kate Wentz, B. S., instructor Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.

1888.

Mary Catherine Barr, B. S., teacher, Racine, Wis.
Lemuel Stearns Boggs, B. M. E., engineer electric railway, La Fayette, Ind.
Moses Taylor Boggs, B. S., pharmacy student Purdue, La Fayette, Ind.
Henry Luke Bolley, B. S., asst. Biology Purdue, La Fayette, Ind.
Jessie Born, B. S., La Fayette, Ind.
Frank Webster Brady, B. M. E., Sprague Electric Motor Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
John Breckenridge Burris, B. S., farmer, Cloverdale, Ind.
Mary Elizabeth Cooper, B. S., art student Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.
Arthur Goss, B. S., asst. Purdue Experiment Station, La Fayette, Ind.
Harry Land, B. M. E., with Wayne Wagon Works, Richmond, Ind.
Ransom Tedrow Lewis, B. M. E., designer Penna. R'y, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William James Lutz, regular army, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Joseph Franklin McBeth, B. M. E., supt. Sprague Electric Railroad Co., Des-Moines, Ia.
Charles Milton Mock, B. M. E., designer of machinery, Chicago, Ill.
John O'Gara, B. M. E., civil engineer, Chicago, Ill.
Philip Thurber Potter, B. M. E., city engineer's office, Chicago, Ill.
Sadie Raub, B. S., West La Fayette, Ind.
James C. Ross, B. S., medical student, Chicago, Ill.
Albert Scheible, B. M. E., Swan-Edison Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Carrie Ernestine Shoemaker, B. S., La Fayette, Ind.
James Samuel Shortle, B. S., law student, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ella Wallace, B. S., La Fayette, Ind.
John Jenkins Wilmore, B. M. E., instructor Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.
William Sleeper Windle, B. S., prof. Biology Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

1889.

Handly Caraway, B. S., Sugar Creek, Ind.
Paul Henry Chapin, B. C. E., draughtsman Penna. R'y. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Clarence Limes Cory, B. M. E., asst. elec. engineering Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.
Clifford Crowell, B. C. E., civil engineer, Monterey, Mexico.
Charles Luther Davidson, B. C. E., farmer, Hazleton, Ind.
Bernhardt Herman Dorner, B. S., journalist, Frankfort, Ind.
William Laubach Horn, B. S., with Horn & Co., La Fayette, Ind.
Winthrop Keith Howe, B. M. E., post-graduate student Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.
James Francis Hutchinson, B. M. E., real estate, Chicago, Ill.
Oliver Morton Jones, B. S., law student, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Frank Eugene King, B. C. E., draughtsman, P. & F. W. Ry., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Morris Levistein, city civil engineer, La Fayette, Ind.
Dumont Lotz, B. S., asst. chemistry Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.
Abram Austin McClamrock, B. C. E., merchant, Kirklin, Ind.
John Tinney McCutcheon, B. S., artist on *News*, Chicago, Ill.
Fannie Georgiana McGrath, B. S., teacher city schools, La Fayette, Ind.
Charles Edward Middleton, B. C. E., coal dealer, Madison, Ind.
Charles Warren Pifer, B. C. E., clerk, La Fayette, Ind.
Frank Lewis Rainey, B. S., student, La Fayette, Ind.
Daniel Royse, B. M. E., student Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Samuel Monroe Saltmarsh, B. S., Topeka, Kan.
John Frederick Schnaible, B. S., post-graduate student Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.
George Harvey Searcy, student Cin. Med. Col. Cincinnati, O.
James Birney Shaw, Jr., prof. Central College, Pella, Ia.
Jacob Mann Sholl, B. M. E., instructor mechanics Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.
William Heath Wells, B. M. E., instructor mechanics Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.

W. H. P. CREIGHTON U. S. N.

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

IN the last ten years the number of technical schools has increased ten fold. We do not have to look far for the cause. In every city, town and hamlet are springing up machine shops and foundries. Every article around us is machine made. Whence came the designers and constructors of these shops and this machinery?

Formerly the designers, proprietors or superintendents arose from the apprentices, who spent years in the shops hammering iron, in order to learn how to design steam engines. For every hour's instruction they received, they worked a week for the proprietor. It took years to learn what systematic training would have given in months. The modern method of education is that pursued by the technical schools. Purdue University has shops filled with full-sized tools from the best machine makers in the country. Students are kept in these schools just as long as they are receiving an education therein, and no longer. For this reason the shops are not made a source of revenue, a few articles only being sold, to show the students that their work, when perfect, has a market value.

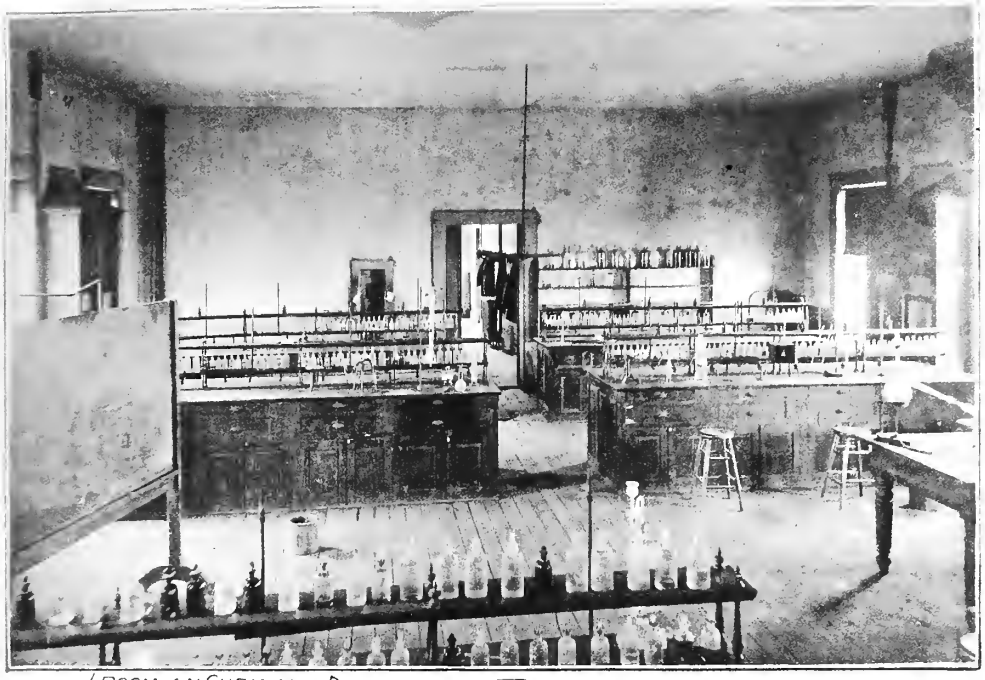
During the first two years the student receives instruction in the pattern shop, the foundry and the machine shop. He is not put in these shops like a machine from which the maximum possible work is to be

obtained, but as a student to be instructed, and he is given just as much as he will absorb. Parallel with the shop course he studies mathematics, English and kindred subjects.

During the Junior year the student learns to analyze the machinery that has been surrounding him. He finds that a lathe is made up of such simple elements as pulleys, spur wheels, racks and screws. He learns how to design these and other elements, and the method of arranging them so that he can transmit any required power, with any required motion in any machine. With other studies chemistry is taken up, and, by election, it may be pursued in the Senior year, thus obtaining the knowledge possessed by the technical chemist in any of our large refineries or mills. In the Senior year the student takes up the laws governing steam and its formation, boilers and their construction, engines and their management. He designs various kinds of valves, and at least one complete engine. He learns the laws governing the strength of materials of construction, and a short additional course would fit him as an architect.

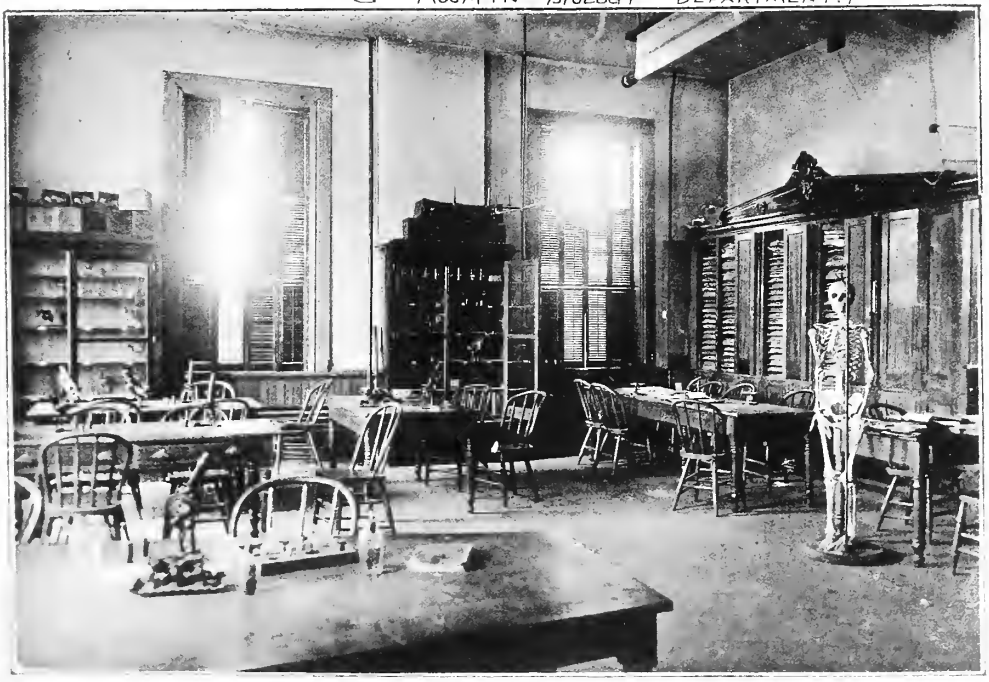
The laboratories are fitted with engines, testing machines, dynamometers and other appliances, so that theory and practice are combined in the most approved manner. In the end, the memory has been strengthened, the eye and hand trained, but, above all, the reasoning power has been developed to the highest possible extent.

W. H. P. Creighton, U. S. N.



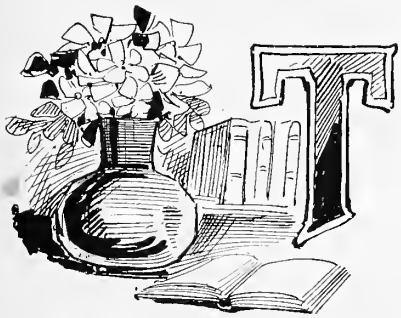
ROOM IN CHEMICAL DEPT.

ROOM IN BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT.



SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.



THE special object of this department is to give thorough training in biological science. It is with this end in view that the laboratories have been equipped and the courses arranged. The required biological studies begin in the third term of the Freshman year in the School of Science and Agriculture, and are continued through the Sophomore year. In the Junior and Senior years the subjects are elective, with the exception of human physiology. The instruction throughout the course is in the form of lectures and laboratory work, supplemented largely by collateral readings. It is impossible to give a clear idea of the character of the work done within the limits of this article. Its extent may be measured somewhat from the fact that the student in botany has set apart for his study 870 hours, which, with the double electives in the Junior and Senior year, may be increased to 1,478 hours. In zoölogy the time assigned is 110 hours less.

The equipment of the laboratories, apart from the museum and herbarium, consists of forty-three compound microscopes, chiefly of the Beck and Bausch & Lomb makes, with batteries of objectives ranging from three-inch to one-twentieth-inch; micrometers; camera lucida; polarizers and all the attachments ordinarily required for laboratory work; a Bausch & Lomb microtome; twelve hand microtomes, water baths and all the apparatus needed for preparation of material for advanced histological work; the simpler apparatus for experimental work in plant and animal physiology; thirty-six dissecting microscopes of the Rothrock type, thirty dissecting sets, injecting apparatus, etc.; in brief, a fair equipment for

work in all branches coming within the scope of the course. The laboratories and museums occupy five rooms in the Main Building, and are fitted in the regulation manner.

The department is greatly strengthened through the presence and by the assistance of the various specialists connected with the staff of the Experiment Station. In practical biological training, laboratory work, extent of course and equipment, this department compares favorably with any in the West. The rapidly increasing number of electives is, perhaps, the best proof of its value.

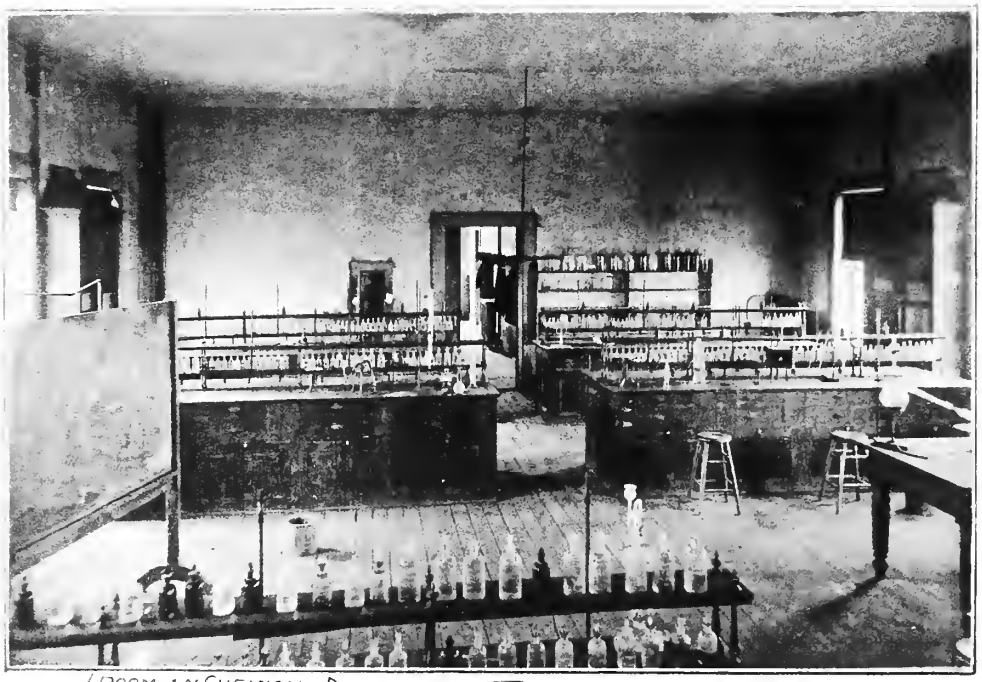
STANLEY COULTER.

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

No regular student of Purdue escapes a more or less extended sojourn in the chemical laboratory. Usually it is the Junior who first tastes the delights of this retreat. The laboratory, half hidden behind the trees, engine house, hall, Peirce conservatory, etc., is not a prominent feature in the Purdue landscape. It lies apart from the daily haunts of the Freshman and Sophomore, and, when in September the Junior directs his steps thither, it is, literally and figuratively, to an unknown realm that he comes. The building itself is not imposing; the style of architecture may safely be called severe without danger of hurting any one's feelings. The revolving affair upon the roof is not a graphic chemical formula, as some might suppose, but an apparatus for grinding up the wind and supplying it by telegraph to the Experiment Station. The funny little boxes upon the outside of the windows are not bird houses, nor are they provided for the confinement of unruly students. They are ventilators, intended for keeping the air of outdoors pure. If one puts a very bad smelling or fuming substance in these ventilators, only traces will escape into the open air. In this way the atmosphere of Purdue is kept pure.

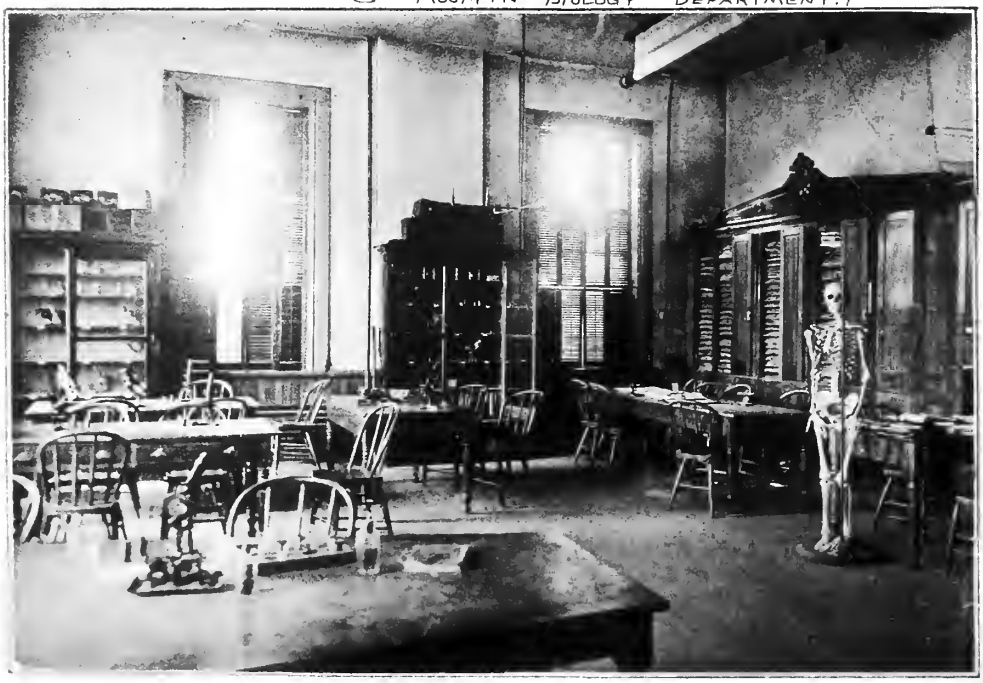
At the rear of the building one may observe, without severe effort, a structure which gives the impression that the laboratory, in the process of growth, encountered an obstacle and flattened itself against the gas house. This represents the Renaissance period of the history of the building, it being an addition lately provided for the School of Pharmacy.

Within the building on the main floor one finds general and special laboratories, with desks for eighty students, store room, combustion room and director's office and laboratory. Here the Juniors wrest Nature's secrets from her grasp three days in the week, and the Seniors, having become more expert at (w)resting, are able to bother the old lady during



ROOM IN CHEMICAL DEPT.

ROOM IN BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT.



four days of the week. Some others there are who struggle with great problems at all hours, and so one always meets with strange sights and sounds and smells within these precincts. A flight of stairs leads up to the exalted regions where students may commune with the Spirit of Chemistry. As many as forty may often be observed here, communing away with pencils and paper with great application. They do this because they love to. Other objects of interest on this floor are the apparatus room, containing lecture and experimental appliances, and the balance room, supplied with analytical balances.

The history of this somewhat battered and dingy but still convenient laboratory is full of interest and merit. Beneath its roof were born and nurtured the departments of physics and mechanics. The building itself was one of the first to be erected on the campus, and the department is one of the oldest. Prof. H. W. Wiley was the first occupant of the chair of chemistry, and builded wisely and worked industriously during his ten years of service, winning for himself and laboratory lasting recognition. Following him came two gentlemen, who left only less lasting impressions because holding their positions less time — Prof. R. B. Warder and Dr. J. U. Nef. The latter was succeeded in 1889 by Dr. W. E. Stone. The chemical department has played no small part in the history and growth of Purdue; it has its place, too, in the memories of the alumni. The student of the present forgets all this, perhaps, and thinks, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

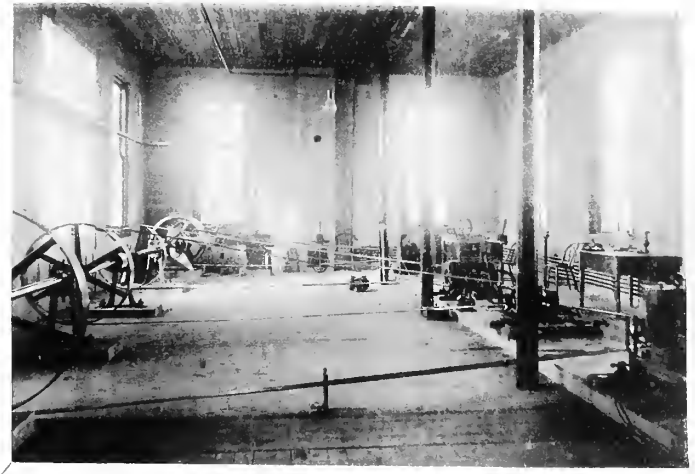
W. E. Stone.

SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

PERHAPS no department of Purdue shows so well the pushing, progressive character of the management of Purdue as this. Only a few years ago and the extensive field included under physics was given but a term in the curriculum; now the largest and handsomest building on the campus has been erected for the department, so much has its work been extended. In the cabinets of this department is also found much of the finest and most delicate apparatus of the University.

The School of Electrical Engineering, the youngest of the technical schools of Purdue, has had the advantage of finding here the well planned and flourishing course in mechanical engineering. This furnished the basis of just such a course as the practical electrical engineer demands. The methods of machine work and principles of machinery, the theory and practice of the steam engine, etc., are as important to the electrical as to the mechanical engineer.

The home of the electrical department needs to be mentioned. The Electrical Building is, as the cut shows, an imposing three-story building of dressed stone and brick. Its large corner tower is the most prominent object on the Purdue campus, and adds largely to the architectural effect of the building. The interior is very light and cheerful, and this is an element adding much spirit to the work. The wood work is oil-varnished red oak. To briefly mention the rooms, let us enter through the tastefully tiled lobby, into the large central hall. Opening from this is an office, a recitation room, three special experiment rooms, a large general laboratory and a dynamo room. The special experiment rooms are furnished with large stone-capped brick pieces, built on heavy stone buttresses, independent of the building, so as to be free from vibration for



WEST DRAWING ROOM.
RECITATION ROOM.

DYNAMO ROOM.
PIER ROOM.

INTERIORS, ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

the most delicate experimental work. Two of these rooms also have brass steam fittings, so as to be used for special magnetic work. Off from the general laboratory is a work shop, fitted with carpenter and metal benches, a lathe, tools, etc. Naturally the dynamo room is a center of attraction. The various systems of electric lighting and power are here represented by dynamos, motors and storage batteries, and one meets the familiar commercial names of Edison, Brush, Thomson-Houston, Gramme, Sprague, Baxter, Julien, etc. The motive power is supplied by a twenty-two-horse power Straight Line steam engine.

The experimental lecture room and accompanying apparatus room are on the second floor. To enumerate the apparatus would take more space than allotted to this sketch. Enough that it is all of the latest and best designs, and admirably adapted to the work.

The aim of the School of Electrical Engineering is to give the electrical engineer the most complete fitting for his work. The problems of electrical engineering are of the most varied and changing character. There are rapid changes and unexpected advances in every application of electricity to commercial life. Probably nothing better illustrates this than the extended use of alternating currents to electric lighting. Only two or three years ago alternating currents were merely a matter of curiosity to the practical engineer. To-day the claim is made for the alternating system that it is the solution for the difficulties of the past. In the light of such advances the Purdue School of Electrical Engineering has chosen the wiser part in making its course a complete four years' course, making a thorough knowledge of the facts and principles of electricity and magnetism the basis upon which to build the practical work of the last years of the course. The Senior year is devoted to the discussion and investigation, experimentally and theoretically, of just such problems as are coming up before the professional electrician. The designing of electrical appliances and apparatus receives special attention. With the present start and the continual additions to be made, the school has a most brilliant outlook for the future.

A. P. CARMEN.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THIS department was founded in 1887. The work in the department is in strict keeping with the spirit of the institution, the object being to fit men to become civil engineers. It is believed the course of instruction is such as will enable its graduates to rise rapidly to positions of the highest responsibility in the profession. A civil engineer must be a liberally educated man, and for this reason the course in civil engineering is rather more general in its character than that of the other technical schools of the University.

The location of the University is very favorable to the establishment of a school of civil engineering. The city of La Fayette is quite centrally located with reference to the cities of Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, etc., and in all these cities there is much to incite the interest of the students in the way of examining existing engineering structures. In and around the city itself are numerous highway and railroad bridges, which offer excellent opportunities to the students of bridge engineering.

The department is well equipped with field instruments of the most approved pattern, but it is hoped to extend the equipment as rapidly as possible in the way of models of arches, bridges, roof trusses, etc.

A. E. PHILLIPS.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

IN these so-called practical days, many people go about with the question, "What is its practical benefit?" on their tongue's end. No one seems to question the utility of the engineering courses. They are always approved, and their importance is readily granted. The apparent magnitude of industries requiring engineers is at once acknowledged as sufficient ground for maintaining these schools. Very few people stop to think that the value of farms and farm products is vastly in excess of the value of those industries for which engineers are trained; nor are they inclined to think that farmers require special training. The purpose of the Agricultural Course is to train men in such a way that they may follow agricultural pursuits to the best advantage, and at the same time be able to make some advancement in the art, and to aid those in their community who have not had a thorough training in the fundamental principles of their business.

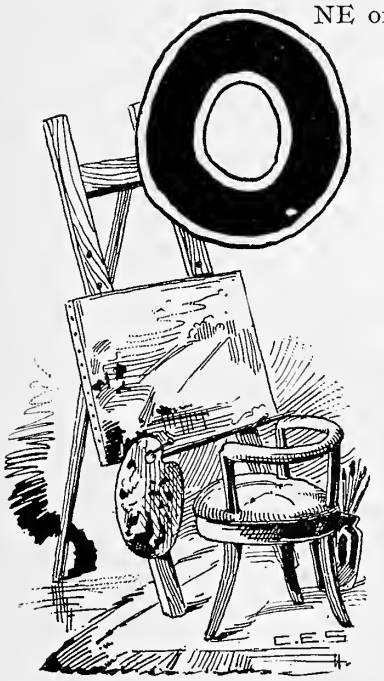
The course aims to make a man what he should and must be in these days of sharp competition; to give him a knowledge of the correct relation of his land to its products, and of these products to other products; and to give him this knowledge in such a form that he will not sit around and groan about the degeneracy of the times, but will get out and put his knowledge to some immediate use, and, if necessary, adapt his work to the times.

During the entire course, the student, in addition to the subjects common to all the courses, studies the best authorities on theoretical and applied agriculture and allied subjects. At the same time he sees going on about him work of the utmost value to agricultural science. And this work deals with the particular problems that are of first importance in our

own state. He sees and may take part in experiments on soils, crop rotation, fertilizers, cattle feeding, curing of cattle food, dairying, economic entomology, soil drainage, veterinary practice, seed testing, improvement of varieties of seeds, fruit raising, market gardening and a multitude of other things relating to the business of farming. He is prepared to use the results of this work on his own farm, and, what is of the highest importance, to properly plan and execute those investigations which will solve the questions arising in his daily work. His training is broad enough to lead him to correct conclusions, and so enable him to apply himself and his capital to the best advantage. A farmer with broad, sound training and good, hard sense is a most valuable citizen. This is what the Agricultural Course has tried to make, has made, and will continue to make.

H. A. HUSTON.

ART AT PURDUE.



ONE of the facts long ago discovered is that a technical school without drawing would be as defective as a classical school without language, and that an Art Department was a necessary complement to the regular courses of study at Purdue University.

So the School of Industrial Art opened in the pioneer days of the University; not with a blare of trumpets and a clashing of cymbals, as the departments do in these later days, but with equal force and the same general purpose.

At the time of its beginning, this department occupied a single room in the building that is now used as the men's dormitory. Strange, what a variety of essentials emanates from this building, and how many of them eventually hold a place, often visionary, in the Ladies' Boarding Hall. To this place the Industrial Art School came after a very few years, having, owing to its own good efforts, crowded itself out of the room assigned to it in University Hall, by the ever increasing number of art students. Here it found itself large enough to fill a suite of eight rooms, the main lecture room being the best arranged room for the purpose to be found in the West. This, together with a museum, a room for casts, one for designing, three for wood carving and clay

modeling, and an office, were taken possession of and considered a dominion to be further improved and enlarged as the growth of the University required.

Here the most imaginative may train his pencil to illustrate his thoughts; and he with skillful hands may develop his imagination as well as copy from ever varying nature in every form. He may sketch his ideal, model it in clay, and perpetuate it by carving it in wood.

Industrial art brings forth the principles from which may be developed the essentials for every style of decoration. Nothing can be more delightful to the cultivated mind than the combination of the useful with the beautiful, whether they have merely the benefit of the result or are actually engaged in the work of creating.

ANNA E. BAKER.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

CONDITIONS were such in the year 1884 that the School of Pharmacy was established. It was organized in response to the public demand for druggists of a higher pharmaceutical education than that obtained by practical experience.

The course affords a thorough practical and theoretical training in chemistry, pharmacy and related branches. In the Junior year the student receives instructions in experimental chemistry, qualitative analysis, inorganic chemistry, manufacture of galenical and inorganic pharmaceutical preparations, human anatomy, materia medica, pharmacognosy, doses, pharmaceutical problems and strength and composition of medicines.

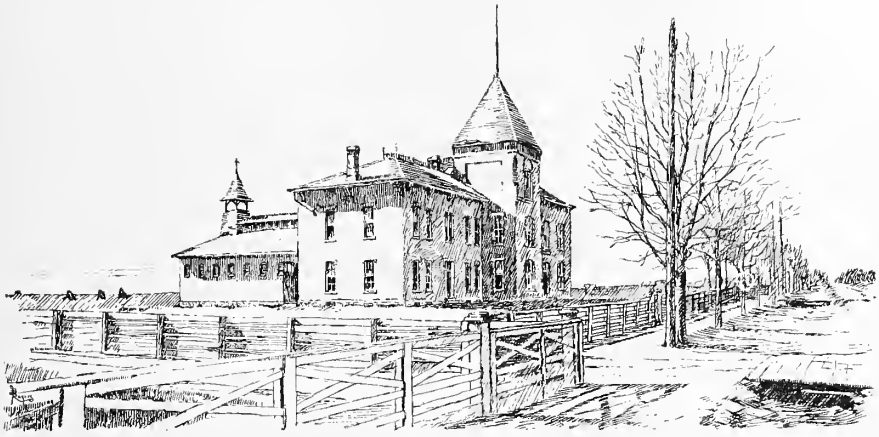
In the Senior year he receives instruction in organic pharmaceutical preparations, toxicology, organic qualitative analysis, (proximate) analysis of urine, quantitative analysis, pharmaceutical assaying, pharmacognosy, materia medica, pharmaceutical synonyms, botany and prescription work. The morning hours are devoted to lectures and recitations, while the afternoon is given to laboratory work.

A separate room has been fitted up as a dispensing pharmacy, and is used by the student in filling prescriptions; the student is required to read and correct prescriptions taken from the files of drug stores. The more difficult ones are to be filled by the student under the personal supervision of a practical druggist. Under the management of Professors Green and Spitzer the course is gradually improving. This year they have added

the manufacture of organic chemical compounds to the course, making it the only school in the country that presents this branch of organic chemistry.

The analysis of water has also been added to the course. The student is required to analyze several samples of water, under the supervision of the professor of quantitative analysis. This has been the most successful year since the establishment of the school; the number of students has increased nearly fifty per cent over last year, and the prospects are very encouraging for the coming term.

M. E. STOUT.



THE INDIANA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

THIS institution, maintained as a department of Purdue University and the work of which is undertaken in the interests of the agricultural community of Indiana, is neither a local nor yet a state institution. It is national in its origin, having been established by an act of congress approved March 2, 1887, the object of which was to call into existence, in connection with the agricultural colleges already established in the different states, departments or institutions for the express purpose of studying the principles underlying the great agricultural industry of the country, and increasing the productiveness of this industry through the application of science to the practical methods involved,

while increasing the power of the producer through careful and systematic experiments.

These institutions, though comparatively new in America, are counterparts of similar stations in Europe, the existence of which dates back half a century. They were called into existence in response to a direct demand from the tillers of American farms. The work undertaken by the Indiana station and the field recognized as belonging to it may be best illustrated by the organization of the staff devoted to the work.

In agriculture the study of new methods, new varieties and new implements; the investigation of the characteristics of soils, crops and animals; the study of fertilizers, of rotations, of the principles of animal nutrition, of economical feeding, and the utilization of dairy products, form the scope of the work undertaken.

In horticulture varieties, methods, systems of propagation, hybridization, cross-fertilization and the origination of new systems and new products, offer a field occupying the energies of the department.

In chemistry, the study of soils, of fertilizers, of cattle food and of dairy products is each capable of affording results of direct practical value and application to daily farm affairs.

In botany not only the botanical characteristics of plants grown as crops and the conditions controlling their economical production are studied, but to the sphere of the botanist also belong those other plants of hardly less significance to the farmer, the vegetable diseases from the existence of which his crops so often seriously suffer. The rusts, smuts, mildews, rots, scabs and other fungoid diseases receive the experimental study of the botanist, with the result already of having materially diminished the losses heretofore consequent upon the ravages of these enemies of the farmer.

In entomology the station finds a means for protecting farm crops from many of their most serious insect pests. The curculio, the codlin moth, Hessian fly and chinch bug are illustrations where success has already crowned the efforts of the station, while such other crop depredators as cut worms, wire worms, white grubs and army worm are still occupying the attention of the entomologist with the hope of at least partially reducing the hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage annually inflicted upon the farmers of the state by their ravages.

The veterinarian of the station is devoting his energies toward protecting the farm live stock of Indiana from some of the numerous contagious diseases to-day preying upon them. Glanders, hog cholera, tuberculosis and influenza are names, the mere suggestion of which is

sufficient evidence of the necessity and possibilities of work in this field.

The station at Purdue has completed but one entire year of work under its present organization, yet the results are in the highest degree encouraging. The station has received recognition among the most prominent in the country, and the demand for the results of its work comes from every state and territory of the Union; at home, however, it has received the unanimous recognition and support of the community in whose interests it labors; its publications, mailed free by act of congress to all applicants, regularly reach thousands of the farmers of the state, among whom many new and firm friends for the station and the University have been found, and numerous instances of the public acknowledgment of important practical assistance have occurred as the result of the experimental work already accomplished.

H. E. STOCKBRIDGE.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THE Department of History and Political Economy affords the student instruction in history of the United States, general history and political economy. In the work done in political economy, as well as in history, the fact is constantly kept in sight that the student is to become a citizen. Especial attention is given to those subjects that concern the political and economic life of the people. Very little time is given to abstract theories and the memorizing of dates; on the contrary, such problems as those that every good citizen must meet and help to solve, are the things that receive most attention. Some of the graduates of Purdue will follow engineering, some scientific pursuits, and others agriculture, but since all must become citizens, especial care is taken to instruct in those subjects that will prepare for intelligent citizenship.

It is confidently believed that the subjects studied in this department are matters for scientific investigation, and that to obtain the best results, the method of science must be applied. For this reason the student is supplied with material, directions given in regard to its use, and he is allowed to draw his own conclusions, subject to the free criticism of class and instructor. The library is the laboratory from which the materials are drawn, and not the least of the aims of the department is to train the students to use it intelligently.

OSCAR J. CRAIG.

MRS. EMMA MONT. McRAE.

LITERATURE IN PURDUE.

LITERATURE is the expression in language of the attempt of man to comprehend his infinity, his universal nature. Man's self searches everywhere to find itself expressed. He finds his own mind, with its laws in nature, and out of the facts of nature he builds stupendous systems of science. In history he finds his own immeasurable self building the world's materials into definite, organized life.

Yet science and history do not constitute literature. Literature is not an expression of the *real* facts of the world, but rather of the *ideals* of the soul; literature does not describe a plant, or a star, or a fish, with scientific minuteness; it finds in the life of these some thought, feeling or action, which may typify to man an ideal of his own possibility. The course of the water fowl shows the guiding hand of the human course, and the little flower in the crannied wall hints at all that God and man are. Literature does not describe minutely some phase of life of a city or country, and do no more; it infuses into this description a breath of the universal human soul, and so makes the description of the life of Père Goriot a type of human selfishness, human vanity, human ingratitude, human vice, contrasted with absolute human self-sacrifice and unselfishness; literature does not merely relate the myths and legends of the prehistoric ages, it speaks there through the Iliad and Odyssey, the Divina Comedia, Hamlet, Faust and Marble Faun, but it makes them show the eternal solutions of man to the problem of life — the union of his finiteness and his infinity — and they interpret to him the spirits of the ages; Homer, of the Classic Age; Dante, the Mediæval Age; Shakespeare, the Renaissance; Goethe, the Revolutionary Age;

Hawthorne, the American Age. Literature thus has for its province the spirituality of man in its ideal phases, as contrasted with science and history, which treat of man's spirituality in what may be called its real phases. If a man is, then, to be truly a complete man, a woman truly a complete woman, study of literature must go hand in hand with study of science and of history. The study of literature counteracts the materializing influence of an exclusive study of science. The microscope, the telescope, the balance, the micrometer, do not measure all things ; the subtle illusive, self-active, self-directive, intelligent, loving soul cannot be put into a scale-pan, fused in a crucible, or tested on a galvanometer. It can be known only by *insight*, and insight is gained by a study of literature, for literature catches and fixes this forever moving essence.

The course of literature at Purdue is admirably fitted to carry out this thought. It more than supplements the training in material thinking. In the Preparatory Department the beginning is made with American poems ; these come closest to the students' own lives, being perhaps most easily interpreted. The form of the selected pieces is studied as to grammar and composition, and thus furnishes a transition from the secondary instruction to the college work. In the Freshman year the time is spent on American prose. The beginning of the college work in "insight reading" is made here in the study of the characters of the persons Irving, for example, portrays, and in conversations on the thoughts and feelings expressed. The chief form of study of the year is in the way of rhetoric, leading up to the later work in style. The Sophomore year continues the previous work with English poetry. "Brooks' Primer of English Literature" is used to furnish an outline of the history of literature in England. In the Junior year English prose is considered, an especially minute study of style and literary form being made. "Minto's Manual of English Prose" is the basis for the work. DeQuincey, Macaulay and Carlyle's masterpieces are studied. The aim is to fit the student for an appreciation of the beauties of style, and this year's work closes the study of form. In the course of the year some attention is given to insight, especially in the study of Carlyle. In the Senior year is the best work of the literature course. The whole time is spent in a study of the thought and feeling of some of the world's greater poets. Shakespeare, Browning and Emerson furnish the student with the ideals of the life he is soon to begin. With the training of his whole college life inherent in him, he is ready to seize the problems of life and conquer them.

It were not fitting to close an account of the literature course at Purdue and its influence, without recognizing the most potent influence in

this line, the womanly woman, who is the professor in charge. It is superfluous to say anything to an Indiana public of Emma Mont. McRae. Let it suffice that Purdue is both fortunate and proud in having in charge of this department, which does so much for the spiritual welfare of its students, the one person in Indiana best able to make this highest culture a real and living power to them.

J. B. SHAW, JR.

JOHN PURDUE.

JOHN PURDUE, who has endeared his name to the people of Indiana as the founder of the Purdue University at La Fayette, Iniana, was born in Huntington county, Pa., on the 31st of October, 1802. His native village, Germany, located between two small mountain ranges, presented, during the years of his minority, all the scenes and incidents of pioneer life. It was a German settlement, as its name indicates, and the early residents were not blessed with any of the modern appliances that now lend a charm to farm life. Mr. Purdue's father, Charles Purdue, was a poor, hard-working, honest pioneer. John, the subject of this sketch, was the only son, the other seven children being daughters. Times were hard in the pioneer settlement then, and John Purdue was early on the list of "hired help." At the age of eight years he was first sent to a country school, where he at once evinced his natural taste for intellectual culture. He made rapid progress in his elementary studies, and after a few years of great industry, improving every opportunity, he became quite proficient in the English branches of study, and was himself called to the school room as a teacher. While still young, his father and family emigrated to Ross county, O., near Adelphia, and thence to Worthington, Franklin county, seven miles from Columbus. After several years as a most successful teacher, Mr. Purdue visited Marion county, O., where he purchased a quarter section of land, and at once went to farming.

We shall not follow Mr. Purdue step by step in his commercial life. It was a magnificent success for the individual, but not less so for education in Indiana, as we will see. He first came to La Fayette in 1837, though he did not locate permanently until 1839, when he opened a store

of general merchandise in connection with Mr. Moses Fowler in a building on the northeast corner of the public square. Soon after, he struck out on his own account and accumulated a vast fortune, which was ever freely distributed for benevolent and educational purposes. His commercial operations in New York city during the civil war were characterized by wonderful business foresight, unflinching integrity and substantial rewards — so much so that Mr. Purdue's name became a tower of credit in that city. He was truly the king of the produce merchants in that great metropolis during his business residence there.

His connection with Mr. Fowler lasted only until 1840, and he thereafter made several firm changes until 1861, at which time he sold out finally, and became interested in the founding and building of the La Fayette Agricultural Works, the buildings of which are now occupied by the La Fayette Car Works.

In 1869 he announced himself as independent candidate for Congress, and came very near being elected, his competitor being Hon. G. S. Orth. About this time, probably to further and assist his political aspirations, he purchased the La Fayette *Morning Journal*, which he sold shortly after to Mr. S. Vater, present proprietor and editor of the *Evening Call*.

In any historical sketch of Purdue University will be found a complete account of the transaction upon which was based the changing of the name of the "Agricultural College" to that of "Purdue University." Suffice to say here that, upon certain conditions, Mr. Purdue agreed to donate to the Board of Trustees the amount of $150,000. This beneficent gift, besides locating the institution near La Fayette, placed it upon a firm financial footing, and gave it the needed start toward a successful completion of the high aim of its Board of Trustees.

In the months of June, July and August of 1876, Mr. Purdue had not enjoyed good health, but nothing serious was apprehended. On Sept. 12 he visited the Agricultural Works and Purdue University, and stopped for a time at the Lahr House, his real home, where he had furnished rooms. During the afternoon he was conveyed to the Hygienic Institute, and left there by his nephew, feeling much better than usual. After eating a slight lunch and chatting with the inmates of the house, he retired to his rooms, where, about 5 o'clock P. M., he was found dead, lying upon his face on the floor, he apparently having fallen while attempting to reach the door. The cause of his death was doubtless apoplexy, with which he had long been threatened.

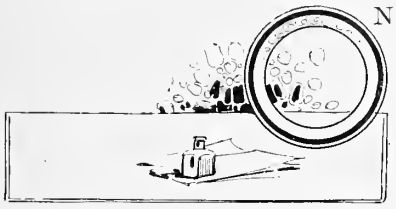
The funeral took place on the afternoon of Sept. 14 at 2:30 o'clock. Hon. John R. Coffroth, Hon. John A. Stein, and President White,

after visiting the University grounds, chose a commanding spot in front of the Main Building, then in process of construction, and near the campus avenue, as the location for the grave. It was one of the best that could have been selected. The funeral was very largely attended, and the president delivered a funeral oration at the grave.

Mr. Purdue lived an honest, upright life. Eulogies that tremble on the pen would fail to do him justice. He seized every opportunity of doing good as it presented itself, and it was only through his last and crowning act that the students of Purdue University enjoy the manifold privileges now spread before them. His words of counsel were always characterized by appeals for honesty and integrity. These principles he admired above all else. He was a careful reader of the Bible, and had in his library numerous works relating to the Scriptures. He was on intimate terms with many of the students, and always had a pleasant, encouraging word and a sunny smile for each.

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

(Compiled from an article in the La Fayette Courier, June 17, 1875.)



ON Thursday morning, June 17, 1875, occurred the first commencement at Purdue. Owing to a severe rain storm, the attendance was not large. Among those present were Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, Hon. John Purdue and the Board of Trustees. After prayer by Rev. Joyce, now Bishop Joyce, President Shortridge presented John B. Harper, the only graduate, as a candidate for the degree of B. S. Mr. Harper delivered an interesting and able oration on "The Search for Truth." After he had concluded Gov. Hendricks came forward and delivered the presentation speech. He said that the institution had made a modest start, but he hoped the graduates within twenty years would number one hundred instead of one. Gov. Hendricks was followed by Hon. John Purdue. He said he did not intend to make a speech; he only desired to say a few words. The institution was still in its infancy. He hoped it would grow to be a man. The college had a small beginning and, the speaker said, blunders had been made in the management, but he thought they would be overcome. He said that the governing laws were imperfect, and should be changed. Before taking his seat he remarked, tersely: "We don't get on very nicely." (It was an open secret at that time that the founder of the institution was not in sympathy with the policy of the president and some of the trustees.—EDS.)

At the conclusion of the commencement exercises the visitors inspected the various departments of the University. The library was a small room in the south end of the dormitory, and there were about six hundred volumes on the shelves. The recitation rooms in the three buildings were visited, and the work of the students examined. Very little apparatus had yet been provided, and about all the six professors could exhibit were some mathematical drawings, collections of botanical specimens and some chemical preparations in glass tubes.

That evening the trustees held a meeting and made arrangements to establish a military department under charge of an army officer.

MILITARY TRAINING.

TO the casual observer wandering over the campus of old Purdue, there is but little to suggest the presence of a military company, unless, perchance, he meets some handsome cadet, in dark blue uniform and brass buttons, or should espy the stars and stripes floating from the flag staff on the armory. Since 1876 a military organization has been in existence at Purdue; but we may say that the present company was formed two years ago, when an instructor, Lieutenant Pickering, U. S. A., was detailed by the authorities at Washington, to take charge of military affairs at the place. Lieut. Pickering was placed in charge, and under his able supervision an excellent cadet corps was organized. Though not compulsory, over a hundred students soon entered the ranks, and it is proven beyond a doubt that the company is a permanent feature of Purdue. At present the battalion consists of two companies of infantry, a corps of light artillery and a drum corps. The drill occurs twice a week on the campus, when the weather permits, or in the Military Hall, a building large enough to accommodate two companies of infantry and a detachment of artillery. Here the raw recruit is drilled in the various foot movements until quite proficient, and then he is given a musket and taught "how to shoot." The arms furnished by the state are of the latest improved pattern, and the training a cadet receives is as thorough and severe as at any military school or in the regular army. Lectures are

occasionally given on subjects connected with military life, and everything is made as attractive and pleasant as possible. The benefits derived from such an organization are more than would be supposed by one unacquainted with the drill. A graceful carriage, a knowledge of war, and ability to command in case of emergency are a few of the important factors.

A. J. SEDGWICK, '91.

THE BATTALION.

COMMANDANT—Lieut. Abner Pickering, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

G. T. ASHLEY, 1891—Captain of Infantry.

C. R. RICHARDS, 1890—Captain of Artillery.

R. A. SMART, 1891—Lieutenant and Adjutant.

F. P. ANDERSON, 1890—Quartermaster Lieutenant.

J. M. DRESSER, 1890—Lieutenant.

A. J. SEDGWICK, 1891—Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

C. M. BIVINS, 1892—First Sergeant.

A. C. WRIGHT, 1892—First Sergeant.

M. CRAIN, 1892—Second Sergeant.

H. S. LAKE, 1892—Second Sergeant.

GEO. PARKS, 1892—First Corporal.

A. L. WESTCOTT, 1892—Second Corporal.

H. C. TINNEY, 1893—Third Corporal.

J. S. FULLENWIDER, 1892—Fourth Corporal.

COLLEGE ORGANIZATIONS.

THE GOAT.

I am old, my dears, and shriveled with age and work and griefs,
My eyes are gone and my teeth have been drawn by time, the thief,
For terrible sights I've seen, and many a barb I've run
BUT
I'm growing weakly now and my work is almost done.

[Revised from Bab Ballads]

DELTA DELTA--SIGMA CHI.

IN 1855 Sigma Chi was founded at the old Miami College, at Oxford, O., by six refractory members of Delta Kappa Epsilon, who refused to support a caucus candidate, and withdrew from the "Dekes" in consequence. From 1845 to the opening of the war, Miami was the leading college of the West, and seemed destined to become to the West what Harvard and Yale are to the East. The Greek letter society established by the six Miami students has enjoyed a career of great prosperity. The number of chapters has reached about forty, and the total membership is about 3,000. The chapters are principally in the West and South, experience having indicated that the true fraternity standard cannot be maintained in the large eastern universities. The fraternity has issued an excellent song book. The official organ is the quarterly published at Chicago, and the fraternity colors are blue and gold. In 1876 a catalogue of the members was published, and the new catalogue of 1890, just out, is the most pretentious volume of the kind ever issued by any Greek letter society. It is a large book, containing photographic views of every college at which Sigma Chi has been established, together with a history of each chapter, a brief biography of each member, and much useful classified information.

Delta Delta chapter was established at Purdue University in 1875, within a few months after the college first opened. The charter membership was large, and the chapter enjoyed a prosperous existence until 1878, when the faculty passed an anti-fraternity regulation, to which all students were required to subscribe. From 1878 to 1885 the initiates were *sub rosa*, and no badges were worn, and very few meetings held. In 1880 there graduated the last student who was generally known to be a member of the fraternity. In 1881 the chapter made a test of the anti-fra-

ternity regulation by appeal to the Circuit Court of Tippecanoe county for a mandamus, to compel the faculty to admit members who would not subscribe to the "iron-clad oath." The Circuit Court upheld the faculty. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the state, which reversed the decision of the lower court, and distinctly upheld the fraternity. This decision of the Supreme Court was not immediately followed by a repeal of the regulation, and the matter of the prohibitory rule was brought up in 1883 in the legislature, and vigorously discussed pro and con, and the contention over this point had much to do with the blocking of the University appropriation that session. The local chapter petitioned the faculty, through alumni members, many times between 1878 and 1885, and finally, after seven or eight years of mere semi-existence, was received and took its place among the active chapters.

Since 1885 the members have held regular meetings in their hall, and, aside from the occasional diversions which college life always offers, they have encountered no startling adventures. They are inclined to bury the dead past and forget old animosities engendered during the fierce "frat" war of '81 and '82. The chapter prides itself on a large representation among the alumni, and also on the fact that during the fifteen years' existence of the University, the members have always been prominent in the literary societies and active in student enterprises. The total membership to date is about seventy-five. The chapter rooms are located in the Perrin Building in the city.

DELTA DELTA CHAPTER, SIGMA CHI.

A SOUVENIR.

SIGMA CHI.

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DELTA DELTA CHAPTER.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 28, 1875.
OFFICIAL ORGAN—*Sigma Chi Magazine.*
PRIVATE ORGAN—*Sigma Chi Bulletin.*
COLORS—*Blue and Gold.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hon. Jno. R. Coffroth.
Hon. R. P. De Hart.

FRATRES IN URBE.

Charles Sumner Downing.
James Birney Shaw, Jr.
Colfax Everett Earl.
Thomas Porter Hawley.
Wilbur Fisk Severson.
Worth Reed.
Frank Lewis Rainey.
Charles Almus Marsteller.
Rev. Ernest Vernon Claypool.
Quincey Smith.
William Edward Beach.
George A. Jamison.
James Beverly Milner.
Clarence Severson.
Alva Owen Reser.
Henry Heath Vinton.
George Ade.
Edward Clement Davidson.
Charles Warren Pifer.

FRATRES IN FACULTATE.

President J. H. Smart, LL. D.
Professor O. J. Craig, A. M.

FRATRES IN UNIVERSITATE.

'90.

Frederick Paul Anderson.
J. M. Dresser, Jr.
Charles Russ Richards.
M. A. Stout. (Pharmacy.)

'91.

Albert J. Sedgwick.
William Kirkpatrick.
James H. Wells.
John Clarke Goodwin.
E. H. Carr.

'92.

Fred Scheuch, Jr.
Luther Hord. ('88, special.)

A SOUVENIR.

SIGMA CHI.

CHAPTERS.

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Beta,	University of Wooster.
Gamma,	Ohio Wesleyan University.
Zeta,	Washington and Lee University.
Eta,	University of Mississippi.
Theta,	Pennsylvania College.
Kappa,	Bucknell University.
Lambda,	Indiana State University.
Mu,	Denison University.
Xi,	DePauw University.
Omicron,	Dickinson College.
Rho,	Butler University.
Tau,	Roanoke College.
Chi,	Hanover College.
Psi,	University of Virginia.
Omega,	Northwestern University.
Gamma Gamma,	Randolph Macon College.
Delta Delta,	Purdue University.
Delta Chi,	Wabash College.
Zeta Zeta,	Centre College.
Zeta Psi,	University of Cincinnati.
Theta Theta,	University of Michigan.
Sigma Sigma,	Hampden-Sidney.
Alpha Beta.	University of California.
Alpha Gamma,	Ohio State University.
Alpha Delta,	Stevens Institute of Technology.
Alpha Epsilon,	Lincoln College, Lincoln, Neb.
Alpha Zeta,	Beloit College.
Alpha Theta,	Massachusetts Inst. Technology.
Alpha Iota,	Bloomington Univ., Bloom't'n, Ill.
Alpha Lambda,	University of Wisconsin.
Alpha Xi,	Kansas State University.
Alpha Omicron,	Tulane University.
Alpha Pi,	Albion College.
Alpha Rho,	Lehigh University.
Alpha Sigma,	University of Minnesota.
Alpha Tau,	University of North Carolina.
Alpha Upsilon,	University of Southern California.

CHI CHAPTER--KAPPA SIGMA.

THE Kappa Sigma fraternity is one of the later Greek letter societies, coming into existence in 1867. It had its origin in the South, and a majority of the chapters have been organized in southern colleges and academies. Like all new organizations invading a territory occupied by older and well established rivals, it has encountered many difficulties, and a number of chapters have succumbed to adverse circumstances. Nevertheless, Kappa Sigma has grown in numbers and influence each year. The fraternity issues a quarterly magazine.

Chi chapter was founded in 1885 by Augustus Ruffner and W. T. Thayer, both of '88, who had been members at the West Virginia Military Institute. Mr. Ruffner was an energetic fraternity man, high in the councils of the order, and one of the general officers. Largely through his efforts, the chapter started out with a dozen enthusiastic members. The chapter was *sub rosa* until 1887, since which time it has occupied a suite of rooms in the city. Chi chapter is unfortunate in being so entirely isolated from the other chapters of the fraternity, placing it in the position of a local society. The members of the Purdue chapter have been prominent in athletic sports, and the chapter has given several pleasant social entertainments.

KAPPA SIGMA.

Colors—Maroon, old gold and peacock blue.

CHI CHAPTER.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

FRANK H. GARDNER. DANIEL ROYSE.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

'90,

CHARLES ELTON MCCLURE.

'91,

CHARLES A. MURRAY. HARRY HICKS.

ARTHUR G. MOODY. NOAH ADAIR.

WILBUR N. MORRILL.

KAPPA SIGMA.

ROLL OF CHAPTERS.

ACTIVE.

Estab.	Name.	Address.
1887	ALPHA,	Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
1888	BETA,	Thatcher's Institute, Shreveport, La.
1887	GAMMA,	University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.
1885	EPSILON,	Centenary College, Jackson, La.
1867	ZETA,	University of Virginia, Va.
1888	ETA,	Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.
1887	THETA,	Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.
1886	IOTA,	Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.
1877	KAPPA,	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
1880	LAMBDA,	University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
1888	MU,	Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.
1888	XI,	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
1872	OMICRON,	———
1888	PI,	———
1885	RHO,	N. Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga.
1888	SIGMA,	Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.
1884	TAU,	University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
1882	UPSILON,	Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.
1882	PHI,	Southwestern Presb. University, Clarksville, Tenn.
1885	CHI,	Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.
1886	PSI,	Maine State College, Orona, Me.
1882	OMEGA,	University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

THE first meeting of the Irving Literary Society was held January 29, 1875, in the second story recitation room of the building now devoted exclusively to chemistry and pharmacy, at that time used as a recitation room for the preparatory class. There were fifteen charter members, of whom all but one are now living. The membership during the first three years did not at any time exceed twenty. The annual entertainment was given during commencement week of each year. The Irving had the field to itself for three years before the Philalethean, first known as the "Cereal," was organized. In 1878 the society was assigned its present large and handsome room in the Main Building, which was completed during the fall of that year. The dedication exercises took place November 21, and were attended by Governor Williams, ex-Governor Hendricks, the President of the State University and State Normal, the trustees and other distinguished visitors.

From 1878 to 1881 the society was more or less rent by factions, and finally, in 1881, when the membership had been "boomed" up to seventy,

twenty-eight members withdrew and formed the Carlyle. A new constitution was then adopted, and the membership limited to forty. The society has experienced unvarying prosperity from 1881 up to the present time. The annual entertainment is given during the second week of the third term, and an open meeting is also given during each term session. The annual reunion occurs during commencement week, and consists of a banquet, toast programme and social session.

The Irving is by far the oldest of any of the societies. Its membership to date is not far from 275, and nearly fifty presidents have wielded the gavel of authority. Its alumni members are scattered far and wide, and hold many places of honor and trust. The Irving has always taken an honest pride in the excellence of its literary work, and it has endeavored to be in name and fact, a *literary* society.

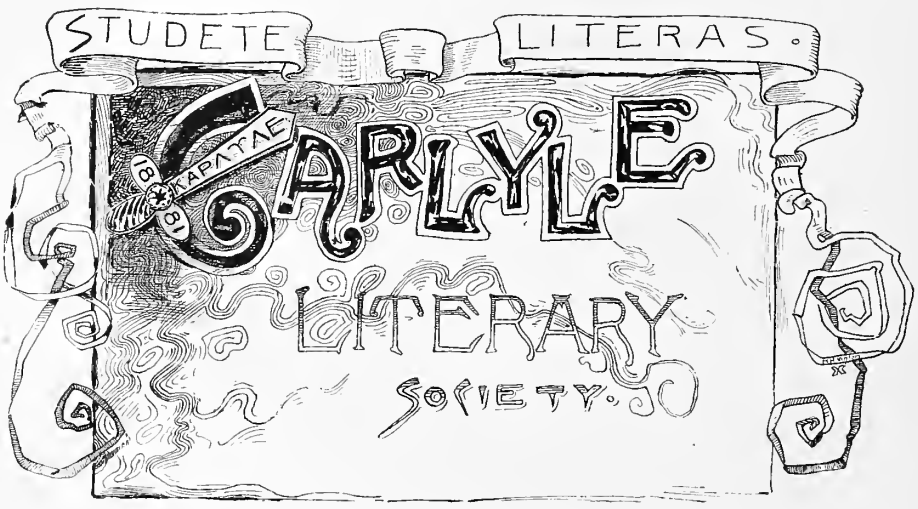
A RAY of light broke through the gloom which shrouded early Purdue when the Philalethean was brought into existence. Since that eventful day, so important in the history of Purdue, eleven years have passed. Her life thus far has been happy and successful, for she has been nourished and reared with the tenderest care by those who have had her in charge. They have presided over her with a dignity befitting their position, and thus many laurels have been laid upon her youthful brow.

Her adherents have been many, for she has had a variety of social and literary advantages to offer them. Her constitution is almost perfect, considering her age, but sometimes her watchful guardians detect some slight flaw which they immediately remedy, if possible. Thus as the years go by, she becomes stronger, and the laws governing her are increased and perfected.

In the Philalethean hall, which is shared with the Carlyle, are assembled every Friday afternoon about forty wise and witty members,

who for an hour devote themselves to literature and music. Every spring time, during the annuals, she displays her intellectual charms to the culture of La Fayette and the students of Purdue, giving them a slight conception of the literary ability which she has attained. At this time her best talent is brought forth, and it has always compared very favorably with that of the other Purdue societies.

On one of the rare days in June, all her former devotees assemble and for a while give themselves up to banqueting and merry-making. They call to mind reminiscences of college days and re-live the happy days spent in the old Philalethean hall.



THE Carlyle Literary Society was begun in 1881 by the fraternity element of the old Irving. The new society went smoothly along, meeting whenever it was kindly permitted to, in "No. 3," the library, and among the skeletons in the basement, until it was finally domiciled with the Philalethean.

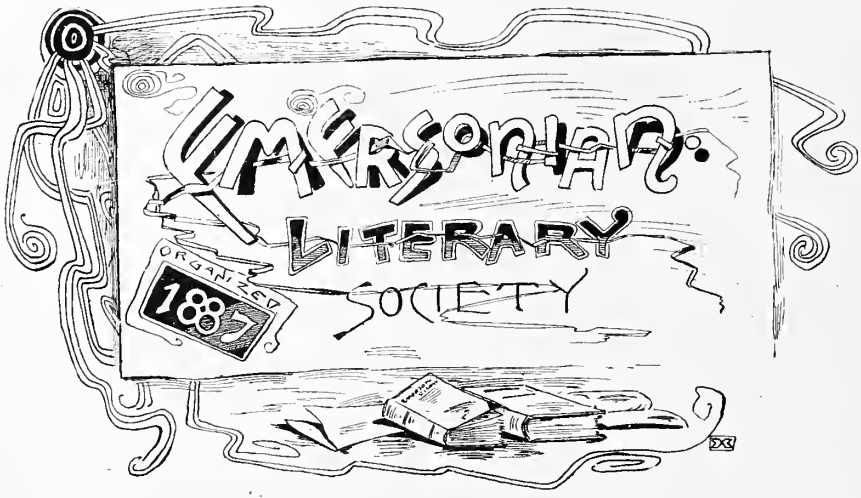
The members were from the start bound together with a much closer feeling of friendship and unity than generally exists in such organizations. We felt we could not afford to waste any friendship we had. As a consequence, the Carlyle constitution became a model one in its harmonizing provisions, and the innovations introduced tended to keep the Carlyle spirit alive and active, even after college was finished. To many of us of the old *régime*, the name Carlyle even yet calls up a brotherly feeling for every one of that little group of thirty who met, week after week, and worked for the success we knew must come. "A charter member of Carlyle? Give us your hand, old fellow; we know what that means, don't we?" We received visits occasionally from our friends, and one of our most vivid recollections is that of Mr. Haynes, the superin-

tendent of the farm, and his big basket of apples. Mr. Vestal, the greenhouse superintendent, came frequently to see us and wish us success.

The first annual was a complete success, and showed the most invidious foe that there was something at work which would not down. We felt that we had the best literary talent of the University, and with the red and gold banner, and "*Studete Literas*," we meant to march to the heights and stay there. Thus was Carlyle started on a successful course. Not the smallest part of that success was due to the staunch friendship of the lady friends who stood by us in the hardest fights. All honor to those to whom the credit is due.

A reason easily apparent to the initiated has made Carlyle a leader in social matters at Purdue. The Carlyle picnics and hops are events long to be treasured in the memory of those who enjoyed them. That other societies have followed Carlyle's lead in this line is not without meaning.

So when we meet at the annual reunion, and see the faces of the old boys becoming fewer and fewer, we feel like saying to the new ones who wear the Roman sword, "When you lose the old spirit that breathed through the name Carlyle, you will fall; when you make it stronger, you must stand at the very head."



IN the fall of 1886, a number of Freshmen and Sophomores met for the purpose of organizing another literary society. Owing to the rapidly increasing number of students at the college, they deemed another society to be essential, and definite action was accordingly taken. Various committees were appointed, and the laborious work of framing a constitution was begun. With headquarters at the dormitory—that place where so many schemes have been born and fostered — the necessary work was rapidly completed. It was not, however, until the spring of 1887 that the faculty finally granted a charter to the new society, the "Emersonian."

Like the other literary societies of Purdue, the Emersonians have for their objects, social and mental culture; social culture by the association of its individual members, mental culture by the performance of the various literary duties of the society.

The Emersonian society is no longer an infant, although young in years. It has given its annual entertainments and its open meetings, and in each case has compared favorably with the older societies. Its members, overcoming the many obstacles in their way, are faithfully carrying out their motto: "*Wie die Arbeit, so die Belohnung.*"

THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

IN February, 1883, a few students and several members of the faculty met and organized a Natural History, or Scientific Society. The first meeting was held in the biological laboratory of the Main Building, Prof. C. R. Barnes acting as temporary chairman. This organization at Purdue was the result of a talk in which were portrayed the workings of a Scientific Society in the Michigan Agricultural School. At each regular monthly meeting one or more papers are read, bearing upon subjects of scientific interest and importance. This society is the only one in college which admits men of all classes. President and prep, professor and student meet in one common interest. It has for its aim the promotion of science and general intelligence. From the time of its organization until to-day, it has proven itself one of the most beneficial societies ever established at Purdue, a credit and an honor to the college.

THE "PURDUE EXPONENT."

THE commencement of that eventful year of 1888, bringing with it all the joys and gladness that are ever present on such gala occasions when enhanced by the beauties of a bright summer day, witnessed the last moments of our beloved college monthly, *The Purdue*. It had come and risen in time of adversity, lived a long and useful life in the time of prosperity, but now, when in the height of its glory, its life cords were snapped in twain and it was sent to join that fast increasing army of magazines whose sole object is to leave behind the many cares and responsibilities of the busy world and bury themselves in the unremembered past.

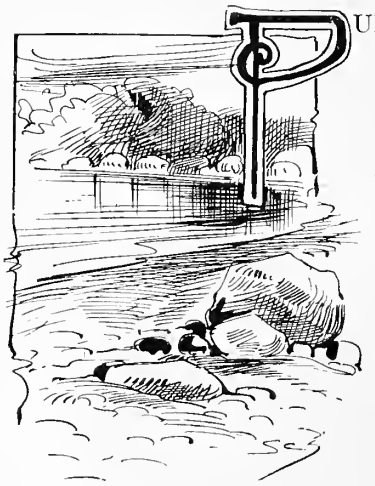
Its downfall, which would have occurred sooner or later had it continued under the old constitution, was hastened by the 1889 editors, who assumed the responsibility of getting out an issue for the month of June. This was in conflict with the will of the faculty. The constitution was brought forth, examined and found to be faulty. As a remedy a new constitution was advised, but the societies and the faculty could not agree upon a document, so the publication of the paper was discontinued. Thus the matter rested till the fall term of the following school year.

During this year—1888–89—in the societies, the question, "Shall we have a college paper?" was again agitated. The fall, winter and spring terms were spent in this discussion, but when June arrived they were no nearer a conclusion than they were at the first of the year. But when the days of September of 1889 brought back the students to their duties, the prospects for a paper were far brighter than they had been the year before. The class of 1889 had gone. The faculty, seeing the advantages that a paper in the interests of the University would bring

them, gave their consent to a constitution that had been drawn up. The societies, now four in number, the Emersonian having been founded in 1887, each elected its editors, and in December the first issue of the new organ made its appearance under the name of the *Purdue Exponent*. The new monthly was everywhere greeted with kind words and encouragement. The design on the cover is artistic, for which the designer justly merits praise.

The editorial staff is composed of three representatives from each literary society, numbering twelve in all, elected to serve one year. At present the offices are filled with competent persons who are uniting their efforts to build up the interests of the paper and bring it on a level with its fellows. The *Exponent* has come to stay, probably, as there is little prospect of another 1889 ever getting into Purdue.

Y. M. C. A.—Y. W. C. A.



PURDUE University has, among her other organizations, a Young Men's Christian Association. Founded in 1884, its history, for the past six years, is one of even prosperity and continued interest. The weekly meetings, occurring on Wednesday evening before study hours, are given to devotional exercises which occupy a short space of time. As the number of students has increased from year to year, the membership on the records has also increased, and at present there are enrolled the names of forty-two active members.

This branch of work in the University is not wholly confined to the young men. In the fall of 1889 the young ladies organized a Y. W. C. A., selecting Monday afternoon as their time of meeting. In both of these organizations a large amount of interest has been taken by the students. Working quietly and unpretentiously, their work in the past has been effective. With the future opening so brightly before them, with prospects so inviting, there is much to warrant the belief that the twin associations will long continue to exercise a healthy and leavening influence.

ATHLETIC
PURDUE
ASSOCIATION

CIVIL ENGINEERING CORPS. PURDUE BATTALION. GROUP ON CAMPUS. THROWING WATER AT DORM.

PURDUE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

AN Athletic Association was organized in January, 1890, and its object is to regulate the sports at Purdue, not only by providing a system to train men in various games, but also to arrange opportunities that the various teams may meet other college men to test strength and skill.

The association will regulate principally base ball and foot ball, and with the aid of the faculty, intends to equip the gymnasium for the general use of students. Every person in the college is eligible to membership, and the success of the association depends at all times upon the hearty co-operation of all the students, for nothing so induces a player to do his best as the encouragement and enthusiasm of his fellows. This spring the association controls the action of the base ball nine in a series of games with the Indiana colleges.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. GOUGH, '90.....*President.*
J. C. GOODWIN, '92.....*Vice-President.*
ROBT. A. LACKEY, '91.....*Treasurer.*
IRA JAQUES, '91.....*Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GOUGH, '90. GOODWIN, '92. LACKEY, '91.
DORSEY, '90. A. C. WRIGHT, '92. SIMMONS, '93.
JAQUES, '91. KNIGHT, '94.

THE ELEVEN.

FOOT ball, though a rough and dangerous game, is, for this reason, perhaps, an exciting sport—a game in which old men and young men, and the ladies as well, are equally interested; a game which once seen is never to be forgotten. The timid may cower and shrink from a "scrimmage"; there is nothing that will cause the blood to leap in an old college man's veins as when he hears the half-smothered cry of "down!" from the man underneath, or when a goal is made by some dashing runner.

Among the athletic sports at Purdue, that good old English game ranks second to no other. In recent years much progress has been made in the training of the team, and to-day we possess an eleven that will not be excelled by any other college in the Indiana League.

It was in 1887–88 that Purdue entered the lists with the other colleges; but little was known of the game then by any of the students, and, as a result, we could not feel confident of success. However, after a few weeks' training, a fairly good eleven was chosen; but we were defeated by Butler, which college was the first to introduce the game to the colleges of the state.

The fall of 1888 passed with no games played. The spirit seemed to have died out, but later developments proved that it was "not dead, but only sleeping." Early in the autumn of 1889 a college foot ball association was formed by the Y. M. C. A. of Indianapolis, and Purdue again entered to compete for the laurels. Among the 450 students the prime movers in the matter saw much good material for a foot ball "eleven." The boys were put into training early in the season, and, when the time arrived for the first game, a noble set of fellows donned the moleskins and canvas jackets, and entered the arena. Good coaching, iron muscle and an abundance of "wind" carried the first day, Purdue winning easily the game with DePauw.

Two weeks later a hotly contested game was won from Wabash on their own grounds, and Thanksgiving day the final game was played

BURKES. HERKLESS. DORSEY. RIGGS. LITTLE.
OLDS. JULIAN. GOUGH. WAGONER. LOTZ.
HOUGHAM. SHOLL. BOLLEY. LACKEY.

PURDUE FOOT BALL ELEVEN—1889.

with Butler to decide the state championship. Our men had not entirely recovered from their blows received in the two previous games, and, having a formidable adversary with whom to cope, we were unfortunately defeated, but not without a manly struggle. So much for a good rush line, a good coacher and the good will of both students and faculty — second place for 1889, with bright prospects for the championship in 1890.

FOOT BALL ELEVEN.

GEO. A. REISNER, Trainer.

D. L. DORSEY, '90, Manager.

J. M. SHOLL, P. G. Captain.

PURDUE ELEVEN.

BURKS, '92.
HERKLESS, '92.
JULIAN, '93.
} *Rushers.* {
LOTZ, P. G.
STEVENSON, '93.
WAGGONER, '93.

Center—GOUGH, '90.

Quarter-Back—BOLLEY, P. G.

Half-Backs.

SHOLL, P. G. LACKEY, '90.

Full-Back.

HOUGHAM, '92.

Substitutes Who Participated in Championship Games.

RIGGS, Half-Back, with Wabash.

OLDS, '93, Full-Back, with Wabash.

LITTLE, '94, End-Rush, with Wabash.

A SOUVENIR.

DEPAUW VS. PURDUE.

La Fayette, November 16, 1889.

DEPAUW: Rushers—Orton C. Mintone, E. Mintone, Botkin, Littleton, Huckleberry, Rudy; Quarter-Back—Ruffner; Half-Backs—Minor, Walker; Full-Back—Molay.

Score:

DEPAUW—2 goals, 2 touch-downs, 10 points.

PURDUE—1 goal, 8 touch-downs, 34 points.

Referee—MR. EVANS WOOLEN, Indianapolis.

Umpire—MR. W. R. COFFROTH, La Fayette.

WABASH VS. PURDUE.

Crawfordsville, November 23, 1889.

WABASH: Rushers—Fowler, Biederwolf, Branyan, Randall, Mount, Lloyd, Erickson; Quarter-Back—Martin; Half-Backs—Brewer, McFadden; Full-Back—McCampbell; Substitute, Quarter-Back—Shull; Substitute, Full-Back—Conditt.

Score:

WABASH—0 goal, 1 touch-down, 4 points.

PURDUE—3 goals, 3 touch-downs, 18 points.

Referee—MR. SHERMAN KING, Indianapolis.

Umpire—MR. GEO. A. REISNER, Indianapolis.

BUTLER VS. PURDUE.

Indianapolis, November 27, 1889.

BUTLER: Rushers—T. Hall, Muse, R. Hall, Mann, Hummel, A. Hall, Davidson; Quarter-Back—Meeker; Half-Backs—Nichols, Baker; Full-Back—G. Miller; Substitute, Guard—H. Miller.

Score:

BUTLER—1 goal, 3 touch-downs, 10 points.

PURDUE—0 goal, 0 touch-down, 0 points.

Referee—MR. EVANS WOOLEN.

Umpire—MR. MERRILL MOORES.

SUMMARY.

PURDUE—4 goals, 11 touch-downs, 52 points.

OPPONENTS—3 goals, 6 touch-downs, 28 points.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

	BUTLER.	PURDUE.	WABASH.	DEPAUW.	STATE UNIV.	HANOVER.	WON.
Butler		1				1	2
Purdue	0		1	1			2
Wabash		0			1		1
DePauw		0			Draw		0
State Univ.			0	Draw			0
Hanover	0						0
Lost	0	1	1	1	1	1	

CHAMPIONSHIP.—BUTLER.

THE NINE.

BASE BALL has always been the popular game at Purdue. The nine first came prominently to the front about 1880 by successively defeating several college teams and amateur clubs, and playing a creditable game with the Indianapolis Association nine. Of course Purdue lost. In 1885 the nine was strengthened by a battery composed of Miller, '86, and Dickison, '87, pharmacy. So long as these men were in college the nine was invincible. When they left the team lacked a battery. In the fall of '87 Purdue entered the lists for a series of inter-collegiate games. During the year Purdue won a game, and was awarded two on a forfeit, as follows:

April 21, 1888, at Purdue—Wabash 18; Purdue 7.
May 30, 1888, at Bloomington—Purdue, 3; State Univ., 2.
June 2, 1888, at La Fayette—Purdue, 9; DePauw, 0.
June 8, 1888, at La Fayette—Purdue, 9; Butler, 0.

In the fall of 1888, two games were played with Wabash, and Purdue was twice victorious. This was largely due to the effective work of L. J. Hord, '89, pharmacy, who was in the box. In 1889–90 the team has not made an enviable record. Wabash twice defeated the Purdue team with ease. What we lacked was practice, team work and a battery. Purdue has individual brilliant players, and when the team gets into practice, the state championship will come this way.

A SOUVENIR.

A scheme has now been perfected for a schedule of games between Indiana college nines, under the auspices of the state Y. M. C. A. The league is composed of Purdue, Wabash, Butler, DePauw, Bloomington and Hanover. All professionals and special matriculates will be barred. Each team plays a game with every other, and the championship is awarded to the one making the largest percentage. Following is the roster of the team on April 1, 1890:

A. G. Moody, c.
L. J. Hord, p.
J. C. Goodwin, sub. p. and capt.
A. Right, s. s.
C. Witt, 1st b.
C. Olds, 2nd b.
J. M. Dresser, Jr., 3rd b.
N. Morrill, c. f.
W. Knight, l. f.
R. Lackey, r. f.
F. Hougham, sub.

By liberal cash subscriptions and attendance at all games, the students have made the eleven a success, and the same backing must be given the nine. Purdue has taken the proper initiatory steps by engaging a good coacher, and putting the players through a stiff course of training.

TENNIS AT PURDUE.

LAWN TENNIS' popularity at Purdue lies in the fact that it may be enjoyed by the lady element of the college; nor are all men so constituted that they can appreciate a lively game of base ball, or live through even a modest game of modern foot ball.

Lawn tennis has been played at Purdue since 1882; it was first introduced by Miss Peck, instructor in Latin, and ever since has had a host of admirers and energetic participants. Lawn tennis is frequently sneered at by those sturdy youths who find more pleasure in making a touch-down than eating a Hall supper; but nevertheless it supplies a want for exercise to those mind workers whose eyes have assumed a leaden hue, and whose muscles are shriveled from neglect. The game affords a lively yet not a violent exercise, and the weary student finds tennis a most acceptable respite from study.

On bright warm days the campus in front of the Main Building is a scene of mirth and interest. Eleven courts are laid out on the smooth turf, and the game is indulged in by old and young, the wise and the simple, and occasionally beauty lingers to enjoy a set. The professor, the president and the preps alike succumb to the charms of tennis.

This has been a remarkable year for tennis, and every month during the last year the balls have been tossed over the nets stretched on the green.

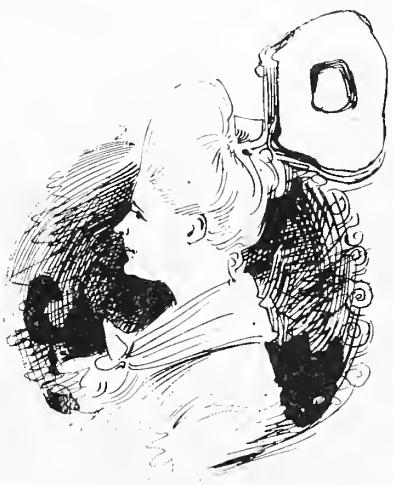
Tennis is given a prestige at Purdue by the patronage of such wise

LAWN TENNIS AT PURDUE.

men as Professors Coulter, Phillips, Creighton, Golden, Arthur, Carmen, Turner and Sholl.

At the tournament held last fall the badge of honor was given to Miss Charline McRae.

FIELD DAY AT PURDUE.



N class day, 1887, field day athletics were introduced at Purdue. To the class of 1887, insignificant in numbers, the University owes the institution of class day and the accompanying athletic programme. The first field day was a success from a popular standpoint, but a disappointment as regards the records made. There had been little or no training for the different contests, and the entire programme was in the nature of an experiment. Since then, a great interest has been taken, and the sharpest rivalry has existed between classes in the fight for honors. Several records have been made which approach those of professionals.

If a visitor wishes to see Purdue at its best he should be at the field day sports. Class enthusiasum runs high. Class colors flutter from hundreds of lapels. Class yells mingle in harmonious discord. And the amateur athletes range themselves along the rope and pull like Trojans, all for the glory of being carried away on somebody's shoulders.

BEST RECORDS AT PURDUE.

Mile race.—A. J. Sedgwick, '91, 5 minutes 54 seconds.
Throwing base ball.—B. F. McCoy, '89, 296 feet.
Batting base ball.—Robt. Wagoner, '92, 285 feet.
Throwing hammer.—John Yost, '91, 73.3 feet.
Running hop, step and jump.—Chas. Goodwin, '91, 38.6 feet.
Standing broad jump.—Chas. Goodwin, '91, 9.6 feet.
Running broad jump.—Chas. Goodwin, '91, 18 feet.
High kick.—G. H. Searcy, '89, 7.4 feet.
120-yard hurdle race.—C. Reid, '90, 21 seconds.
100-yard dash.—L. S. Boggs, 88, 10¼ seconds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW VERSION.

THE shades of night were falling fast,
Tra la la, Tra la la,
As up the Chauncey hill there passed,
Tra la la, la la,
A verdant Freshman, filled with dread,
Who faltered as he gazed ahead:
"Upidee, idee, ida.
Upidee, upida.
Upidee, idee, ida.
Upidee, ida."

A year passed by, and late one night,
Tra la la, Tra la la,
A howling Soph toiled up the height,
Tra la la, la la,
He was giving the town a coat of paint,
And this was the burden of his plaint:
"Upidee, etc."

"O, stay," the maiden cried, "and rest,"
Tra la la, Tra la la,
"Your weary head upon this breast."
Tra la la, la la,
But the Junior, climbing up the hill,
Sent his regrets, and murmured still:
"Upidee, etc."

A SOUVENIR.

Attired in taste and *à la mode*,
Tra la la, Tra la la,
In a motor car the Senior rode.
Tra la la, la la,
He knew that he'd leave college soon,
Yet he gaily chaffed and whistled a tune:
"Upidee, etc."

The B. S. to his home returned.
Tra la la, Tra la la,
Some scientific facts he'd learned,
Tra la la, la la,
He planted potatoes by the rule of three,
And sadly sang reflectively:
"Upidee, etc."

VIEWS OF THE CAMPUS, PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

SONGS

RATS

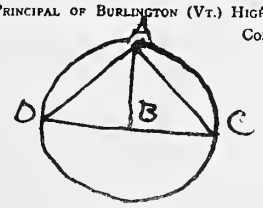
FOR THE SCHOOL,

SACRED AND SECULAR.

BY

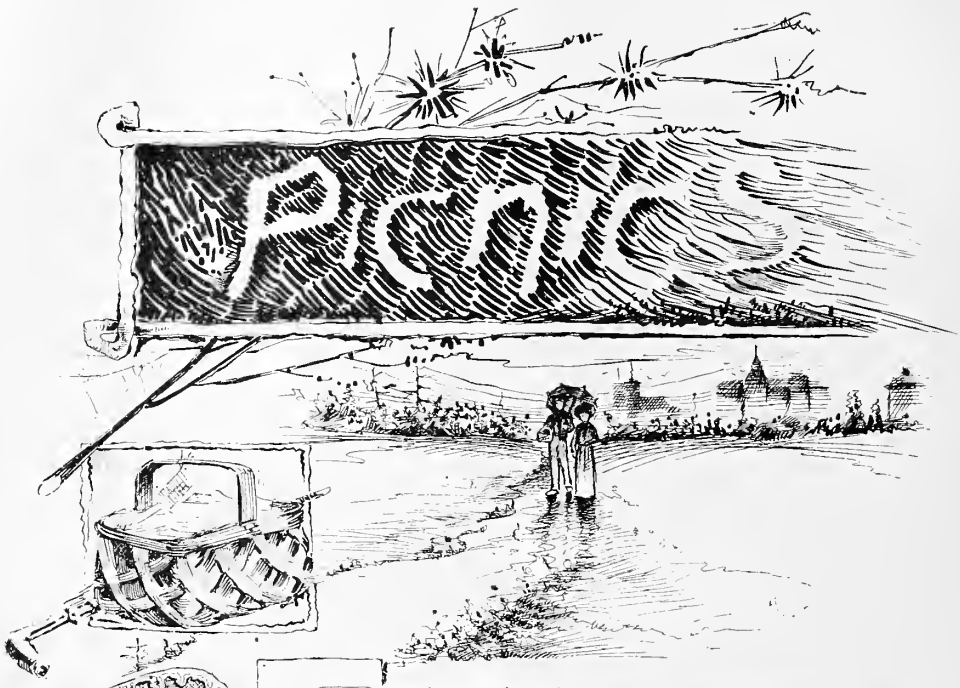
J. D. BARTLEY, A.M

PRINCIPAL OF BURLINGTON (VT.) HIGH SCHOOL. LATE PRINCIPAL OF HIGH SCHOOL, CONCORD, N H.



A S BARNES & COMPANY

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, & NEW ORLEANS.



THE morning dawned in its accustomed manner,
And the bright sun tipped with its splendor
The dorm, and the gas tank, and the engine house.
With the prompt sun arose the gay picnickers
And quick attired themselves in queer, outlandish manner.
Some wore the gaudy trappings of militia, others
The garish knickerbockers, and a few
Put on their Sunday suits, and blacked their shoes.
Then flannel shirts of many hues, and scarfs
Of odd appearance were unearthed and worn,
And then some girt themselves with sashes,

Or else with belts, and few wore galluses ;
One smoked a pipe, and many cigarettes.
At the Hall there was a running to and fro,
Activity was there, but yet no bustle, for
Picnic costumes are not built that way.
Upon the floor were baskets heaping full
Of treacherous salad and large healthy buns,
And cakes with much red sugar on the top.
Soon down the gravel walk gay couples sped,
The one carried a shawl, and he, the other,
A basket and a parasol, likewise
A camp stool, camera and a tennis net.
Upon the steamer's deck, and on the barge,
Down where the stately skiffs are moored,
A crowd had soon collected, and they jostled
About the barrel full of lemonade, and quaffed
Quite freely, and made ready for the trip.
Perhaps an hour, or maybe two, after the time
Of advertised departure, the plank is drawn, and then
The voyage is begun. The dagos play a waltz,
And he who trips only the plain quadrille,
Sits on the upper deck, and smokes, and rocky feels,
While his best girl goes through the mazy dance
With a rival. The waltz strains die away;
The caller mounts a chair and loudly howls,
Until his eyes hang out upon his cheeks,
And the brash amateur who never danced before,
Gets in his work, and walks on people's feet,

And stops the dance, and makes the caller mad.
A Freshman desperado coolly draws
A small-sized cannon, and proceeds to shoot
At marks along the shore, and grimly smiles
When asked to stop before he kills himself.
Four gay and giddy people may be seen
Out on the forward deck, engaged in *whist*,
Determined each to have a time, and plunge
Headlong into the wildest dissipation.
Between the dances, some adventurous fiend,
Begins with quavering voice, "My Bonnie Lies"—
But ere he perpetrates a single line,
The cries of anguish cut his effort short.
Before the welcome Black Rock comes to view
The programme has become informal, quite;
Some sing, some dance, some don't, some pass the word
That So-and-So has waltzed with *her* four times,
Neglecting in a shameful way the one
Whose basket he had carried down the hill.
A hat or two may be lost overboard, and dresses,
Spotless at starting, are soiled and flecked with soot;
In fact, the whole assemblage seems to wear
A mussed-up and a holiday appearance.
When the old Russell swings against the bank,
Under the shadow of the beetling Black Rock,
The crowd makes haste to go ashore, and climb
The steepest hills, and tear their clothes, or else
Collect in groups, and face the glowing sun,
And have their pictures taken by the "artist."
'Tis twelve o'clock, and there are cries for food,
And hunger stamps itself on every face,
And then the wail goes forth that careless ones
Have left the ice uncovered, till a ton
Has melted down to just a few small lumps.
The lemonade is gone, so four young men,
Who came along as stags, are started out
To find a farm house, and some H_2O.
Meanwhile the snowy cloths are spread along
The ground, and luncheon baskets are unloaded.
Potato salad, chicken salad, lobster salad, pie,

A SOUVENIR.

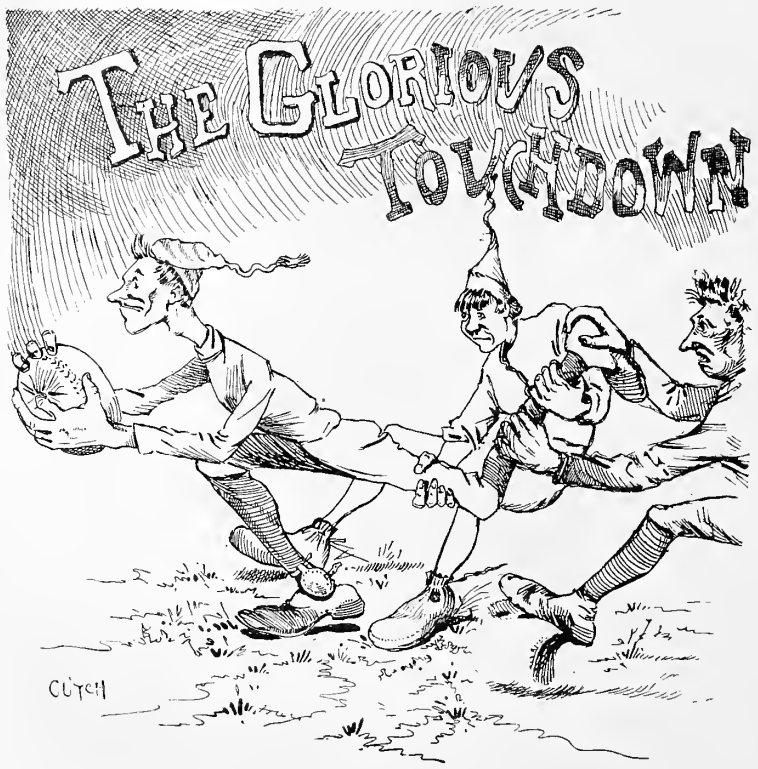
Ham sandwiches, deviled eggs, veal patties, buns,
Fig cake, white cake, angel's food, and cookies,
Sweet pickles, sour pickles, olives — what a spread!
A swift destruction waits the fair array
Of tempting eatables, and, it must be said
That some, half-crazed by hunger, do not act
As one accustomed to swell dinner parties,
But if remonstrance should be offered such,
The information is imparted back, that
At Soph picnics everything must go.
The little ants make merry with the rest,
And crawl about upon the cake, and gorge
Themselves with sweets, and have a pleasant time.
The daddy-long-legs interviews the pie,
And wood-ticks wander up the trousers leg.
The first to leave the picnic spread are two,
Who take a hammock with them as they go;
Disciples of stuckology are they,
Who fain would shake the balance of the crowd.
The afternoon goes by, alas, too swiftly,
And merry are the moments as they fly;
The varied forms of picnic entertainment
Amuse the people left upon the Russell,
But a majority have fled into the forest,
Far from the picnic crowd's ignoble guys,
To pluck spring flowers, and spoon on mossy logs.
'Tis five o'clock too soon, and the bright sun

Which, as aforesaid, tipped with its splendor
The dorm, and the gas tank, and the engine house,
Now casts benign and rather slanting rays
Upon the picnic people homeward bound.
They crowd upon the barge in wild disorder,
With costumes *négligé* and hair unkempt,
With coats ripped up the back, and dresses muddy,
They sing, and shout, and call for more to eat.

The puffing Russell battles with the current,
And seems, at times, to scarcely move at all,
And when the homeward trip is half completed,
The darkness shrouds the brave and gallant craft.
The smoky lanterns cast a gruesome light
Upon the dancers prancing to and fro,
And often from some corner dark there come
The soft and gurgled accents of the mashed.

A SOUVENIR.

Heedless of fleeting hours or sand banks dread,
The devotees of pleasure whoop and howl,
And load the passing zephyrs with refrains
Of college songs, or musical class yells,
And every one regrets to see once more
The twinkling lights along the eastern bank.
The wharf is reached, the baskets sorted out;
With three hoarse cheers, and many fond "good nights,"
The mob disperses, while the steamer's crew,
Repairs the wreck and ruin left behind.
With footsteps slow, and rather halting gait,
Once more they wander up the gravel walk;
The one carries a shawl, and he, the other,
A basket and a parasol, likewise
A camp stool, camera and a tennis net.
He says good night, and leaves her at the door,
And weak and foot-sore dormward takes his way,
And she cries after him, "O, Mr. Blank,
I've really had a lovely time to-day."



I.

WHEN the crisp autumnal zephyrs whistle through the leafless trees;
When croquet is a sweet regret and tennis is *non est*;
When the base ball player stays in doors for fear that he will freeze,
And the picnic trousers get a needed rest;
When Mackinaws and yellow shoes are packed away with care,
And the summer sash becomes a muffler gay,
Then the college foot ball specialist emerges from his lair,
And buckles up his armor for the fray.

II.

HE rises up at 4 A. M. and runs ten miles
or more;
A plunge in icy water then before he eats
a bite;
He breakfasts on raw steak and toast, and
quaffs a pint of gore,
And works with clubs and dumb bells
until night.
He dare not smoke a cigarette nor touch his
meerschaum brown;
And every night at eight o'clock he
tumbles into bed.
No more with boon companions does he
paint the college town,
And fill the peaceful residents with dread.

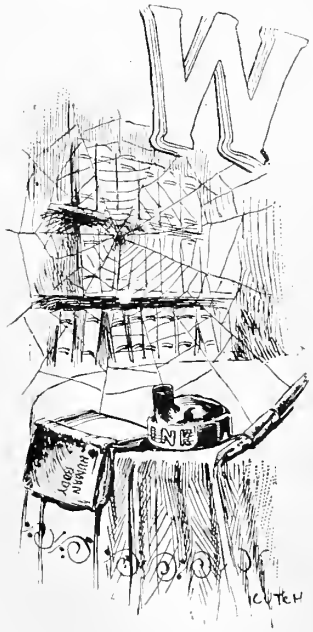
III.

BUT out of all these hardships and this
abstinence unwilling,
There comes a day of triumph for the
Rugby devotee,
When on the frozen battle-field, unheed-
ing winds so chilling,
He "scrimmages" and "tackles" in
the hope of victory.
What though he grinds his features to a
pulp so raw and gory,
While the strong and beefy opponents
are seated on his frame?
What though he never lives to tell his
children of the story?
Though death come with the victory,
the team must win the game.

IV.

THE college yell inspires him still, and though each bone is aching,
And though the hazy landscape swims before his blinded eyes,
The precious spheroid comes his way and through the rush line breaking,
He's down within the goal line, and the team has won the prize.
A ton or more of writhing flesh with him is mixed together,
His leg is wrapped around his neck, four teeth cannot be found;
But he has passed into the goal and hangs on to "the leather";
He is the hero of the day — he's carried from the ground.

V.



WITH proper care and nursing he will soon return to college;
A compound fracture of the leg, some cuts, a broken nose;
In the meantime he is not acquiring literary knowledge,
And the family physician to his bedside daily goes.
When he resumes his studies he'll recite each day at dinner,
All the more exciting features of the memorable game;
Next year, if he's recovered, he will make the team the winner
By going into training — the result will be the same.

FACULTY RECEPTIONS.

THE evening mail has come, and with it that long expected unsealed envelope. The student knows it well, and glad of the thought of a little society event to vary the monotony of books, he hails with delight the coming of the faculty reception. Thrice in the history of Purdue have such invitations been received and thrice have been accepted. A faculty reception! "Oh, we've all been there before, many a time," but on this particular occasion we are assured of a warm and hearty welcome instead of a *hot* one; and more than one appear before the faculty that night. During the evenings of these happy events, the two dormitories stand vacant and tenantless, silent for once. Not a sound is heard, and all-forsaken do they seem. But at the banquet hall, how different is the scene! The soft mellowness of incandescent lights is put to shame by the sparkling eyes of the assembled guests. The timid, shrinking Soph who "flunked" but yesterday can scarce believe his eyes when greeted by so sweet a smile and so low a bow from

that very same professor. He moves onward soliloquizing that the reception committee of to-night will be the discipline committee of to-morrow.

The evening flies so swiftly by, the hours seem scarcely minutes, until the plaintive air of "Home, Sweet Home" bids the student seek his four square walls, to dream sweet dreams, perhaps of the faculty reception.

RETROSPECTION.

WHEN first with awkward ways and verdant mien,
The emerald granger, just from home, is seen,
Closely attached unto an ancient "grip,"
With intent firm of culture's cup to sip;
We see ourselves as others saw us, once,
In social rudiments a very dunce.
We well remember how, with ardor burning.

A SOUVENIR.

We leaned against the iron gate of Learning,
And glancing up the rocky steep of Fame,
Forthwith resolved that we would mount the same;
With hay-seed intermingled in our hair,
With open mouth and idiotic stare,
With clumsy gestures and with shambling gait,
We lumbered onward, searching for our Fate;
And having interviewed the "Prex" so stern,
And numerous professors in their turn,
We safe impale, on Learning's hook, a bait,
And drop our line, a real matriculate.

Our retrospection turns to Freshman days;
And through the curtain dim of memory's haze
We see a crowd come rushing into view,
With yells that far discount the wildest Sioux.
The "melon-colic" season suits them well,
And where the eggs go, not a soul can tell;
At Hallowe'en, when fairies are astir,
Their pranks surprise Queen Mab, and shame e'en her;
And ammunition they reserve in store,
To pester every worthy Sophomore.
Where'er a chance for eating is allowed,
The Freshmen always flock there in a crowd;
And when capacity has met its fill
They load their pockets with a wondrous will—
A rambling, roaring, raving, raging raft;
That has a hand in jokes of every craft,
A genial, hearty crowd the whole day long,
A whole soul in a body stout and strong.

A noble Sophomore, sedate and wise,
With mighty learning beaming from his eyes;
With anxious wile his hook he slowly baits,
And for conclusions sits him down, and waits;
A Socrates is he of all his class,
And reckons every other man an ass.
With massive head bowed low in mighty thought,
Deep he will dig for jewels long unsought;

A SOUVENIR.

The Senior e'en knows not so much as he;
He oft explains to profs some mystery,
And scarce can think the living fact is true,
That this small world is large enough for two.

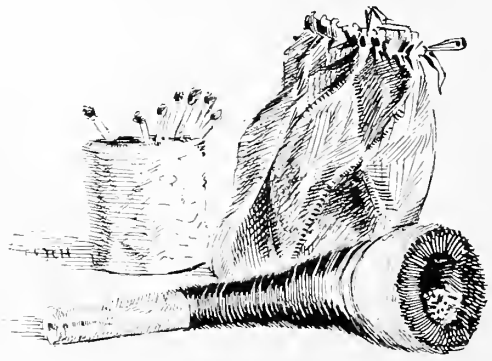
The jaunty Junior trips along the green,
With tie, the like of which has ne'er been seen;
A stylish hat and slender little cane;
A collar of which no one can complain.
Upon his lip a shadow light appears,
That gives fair promise for the coming years.
His forte exclusive lieth with the girls,
And oft to each one he his tongue unfurls;
His heart is broken many a luckless time,
And he is melted with a grief sublime;
Yet he survives it with a wondrous power,
And starts a new flirtation every hour.
If maiden coy his softened heart doth break,
It leaves no "blasted future" in its wake;
And so he passes through the Junior year,
A very gallant youth, a cavalier,

Our Senior, sturdy, steady, tried and true,
Now with great majesty heaves into view.
Before him, lo, he sees, with smiling eyes,
His sheep-skin; dear, long-looked-for, wished-for prize.
He peers into the future to decide
Which art, trade or profession to bestride,
And with a prospect spread so fair and bright,
Sees naught of dark, inevitable night.
The sea of Life is lying broad before;
What may there be upon the distant shore?
His barque is lightly rocking on the wave
That may, perchance, but prove the sailor's grave,
And bows unto the sea, with modest pride,
Which, rippling, laughing, sparkles at her side;
And as he notes the signs of dawning day,
With brave desire he longs to speed away;
But once he turns with honest, grateful heart,
Regretful that the time has come to part.

A SOUVENIR.

When far in distant lands the students roam;
When many weary miles from friends and home;
When care weighs heavy on each manly brow;
Nor smiles come quickly to the lips, as now;
When struggling on the battle-field of Life,
And oft near beaten in the fretful strife;
A restful feeling comes as we review
The memories sweet of friends at old Purdue.

KARL, '85.



CO-EDUCATION.

THE question is, "Is co-education a success at Purdue?" Rather. Look at the alumni record, and see the list of fortunate Bachelors who found wives among their classmates. Many a Purdue man has sat upon the stone steps with a fair classmate, the two reading from the same book, and, as they became absorbed in study and each other, Cupid stepped from behind the hedge and bagged both of them. Is co-education a success? The idea of asking such a question!

Yet co-education, with its manifold and obvious advantages, did not

always exist at Purdue. The faculty tried to get along without any female adjuncts for a year or two, and then gave it up. The only remarkable thing is that they ever tried it at all. Any attempt to throw co-education out of the Purdue curriculum would result in a riot.

You will not find in the *Souvenir* any attempt to describe the typical Purdue girl. It would be another instance of trying to gild refined gold and touch up the lily with water-colors. The editors do not feel equal to the task of putting into cold type the myriad traits of her lovable character. Our artist, however, has attempted to present a fair likeness of her in the initial letter illustration on the preceding page. The picture does not flatter her.

The other illustration, at the top of the page, should not have been inserted, as it is a gross libel on the better half, or third, of Purdue. The likeness of the typical Purdue man in this illustration is not so bad.

THE DEADLY MATH.

A Junior sat with his head on his hands,
In his room not overly clean;
Not a sound was there save the throb of his heart,
And the hiss of escaping steam.

He thought of days in the dim, distant past,
When a boy, so happy and free,
He had wandered down by the rippling brook,
Or had chased the bumble-bee,

A memory came of his first tender love,
A maiden of sweet sixteen,
And a sigh came forth as he thought of that face
And those beautiful eyes—his queen.

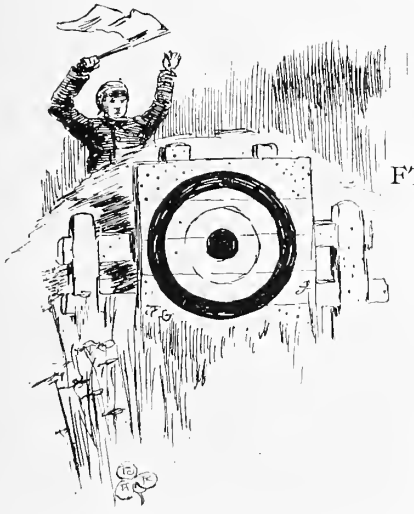
* * * * *

A SOUVENIR.

His mind came back from its trip to the past,
  And its course very slowly he checks,
For before him looms up that accursed of snags,
  The eighth differential of x.

To calculus then he tried to come back,
  But alas! his reason, it fled!
With a dx here and an integral there,
  I regret to say he was dead.

IN CAMP.



FTEN we hear it said: "As much valor is found in feasting as in fighting." Therefore there was much valor at Camp J. H. Smart, down in the edge of the Wea Plains. This was a camp of the Purdue Cadets in May, 1889.

The amount and *manner* of the feasting was really marvelous, especially the latter. It is certain that many surprised themselves with the amount of valor developed, displaying an amount which would have alarmed their friends at home. This development of a latent passion (for pork and beans) was most severe on our very efficient commissary, as he was continually compelled to divide himself (or his time) between camp and the base of supplies, about five miles away, that there might be no languishing. But he did it well. When our first supply of coffee came to us in the whole bean, he hesitated not, but sallied forth to the neighboring peasantry and informed them of their country's needs, and brought back two coffee mills. The greatest mistake of this expedition on the part of the military authorities was in not having closed a written contract with Jupiter Pluvius beforehand. For this neglect, old Pluve just tried himself and fairly rained down his maledictions. But like true soldiers, what cared they when they had ten-ounce canvas over them? But, how Pluve did catch them that Thursday at dinner time, when the soldiers *must* come out! He had been damming up his hoarded

water, and he just with one mighty jerk pulled the plug out! And that opening was vertically opposite Camp Smart, and the effect was awful—on the loaded tin plates filled with various ingredients.

Nevertheless J. P. had to give it up, and on Friday and Saturday old Sol came out and rejoiced with the valorous youths below, and all felt good. Lots of fun was had at target practice, but the little red flag was nearly worn out, telling the man with a gun that they had heard him shoot, but that the target had escaped with its life. The big guns were kept at work, too, pumping iron projectiles at the unoffending slopes in the vicinity of the camp. The hills barely escaped, and so did the peasant in the field beyond, where he was plowing, perfectly ignorant of having artlessly come into range.

ABNER H. PICKERING, U. S. A.

THE DORM.

"Be it ever so humble," etc.—*Old Saw.*

"YOU are a reporter for the *Souvenir?*"

"Yes, sir."

"And you wish permission to visit our young men's dormitory?"

"If you please, sir."

"What is the object of your visit, may I ask?"

"I wish to get some interior views for insertion in the *Souvenir*, and also desire to interview some of the young men in regard to the forms of social diversion by which they while away their hours."

"Before I pass upon this matter, it will be necessary for me to consult the president and faculty. Call around next Friday afternoon."

The disappointed applicant withdrew from the presence of the "professor in charge." Upon the following Friday afternoon he waited in the hallway while the faculty considered his application. At the end of an hour the following was passed out to him:

THE BEARER MAY VISIT

THE DORM ONCE.

PREXY.

It is only by conforming to this elaborate red-tape system that any one, not an occupant of the home for studious young men, can obtain

entrance thereto. Other regulations of the faculty have, at various times, been regarded as existing in a Pickwickian sense, but the rule in regard to visiting the dorm has always been rigidly enforced.

The dorm stands at a considerable distance from any other college building — a wise provision. It may be approached with safety at any time during the summer vacation; at other times it would be better to provide a rubber coat or an umbrella. The building is four stories high, and contains about thirty *suites* of rooms. The architecture of the build-

ing is of a hybrid nature, a mixture of the adobe and Egyptian schools. A view of the exterior affords no intimation of the elegant interior furnishings. This is why the people who never received a faculty permit to go through the building, are inclined to regard the dorm as an insig-

nificant feature of the University. To appreciate the dorm, you must inspect it thoroughly.

Any one desiring to visit an inmate rings at the front door and sends up his card. He will usually be admitted, if he has a permit, unless he

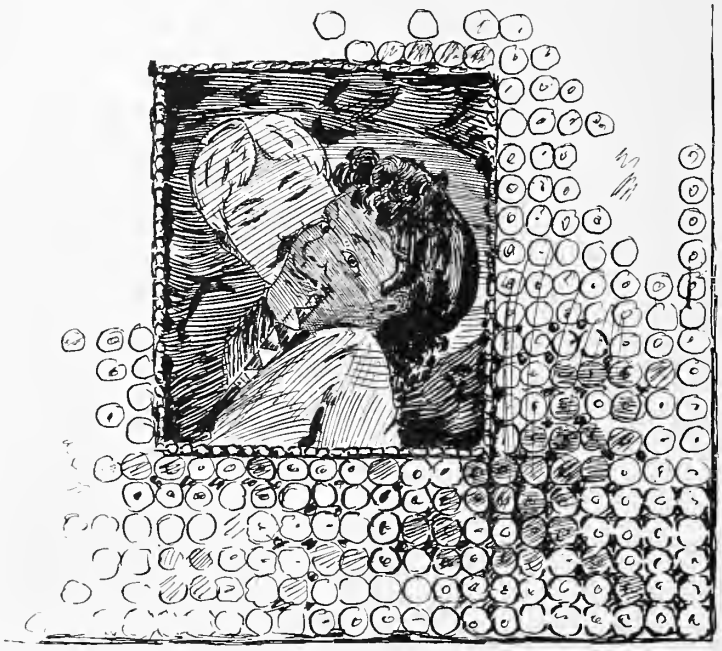
calls during study hours. Entering the front door, you find yourself in a large corridor, plainly but elegantly furnished. From this corridor doors open to the various *suites*. Chandeliers are pendent from the frescoed

A FRESCO.

ceiling. All the frescoing was done by the students. A broad stairway leads to the second landing. There is a continuous stair railing from the first floor to the fourth. The stairways and landings are so constructed

that a person leaning over the railing on the fourth floor can accurately locate a person on any of the lower floors. This peculiarity of construction has given rise to the practice of "hugging the wall."

The uninitiated man gaily goes up the stairway three steps at a time and makes a sharp turn around the railing. As he does so, he places himself in range. If any one above is "laying" for a personal enemy, he may find the temptation too great, and take out his revenge on the new man. Besides, he can get more water, if he needs it.



STAINED GLASS WINDOW.

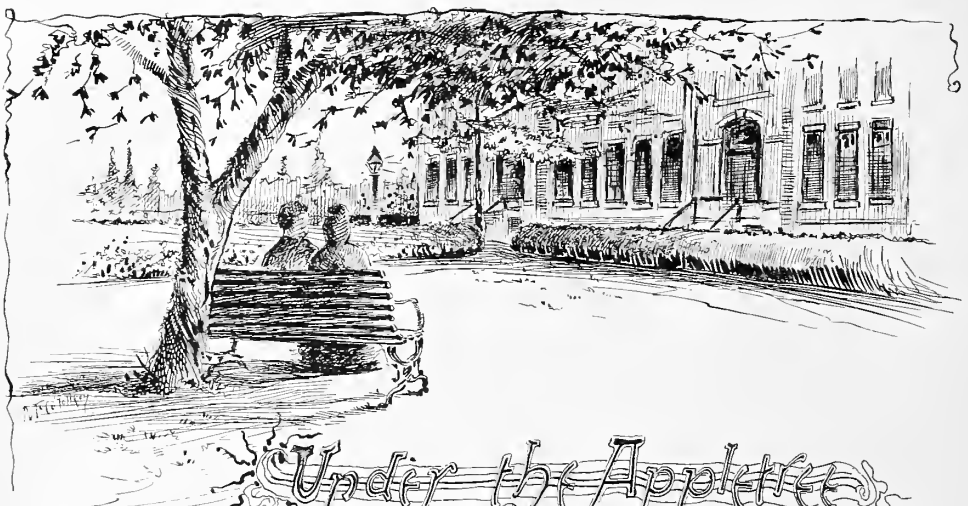
To describe in detail every apartment of the large building would not be advisable, if it were possible. Let us take a typical *suite* of rooms, one by which all may be judged. You are admitted by one of the two occupants and step inside. If it is your first visit, you are dazzled. A heavy Moquette covers the floor, and you appear to walk upon a carpet of roses. A subdued light filters into the room through stained windows partially concealed by heavy curtains. Upon the wall are etchings, water-colors and portraits of former occupants. The easy chairs and a luxurious divan

give an air of comfort to the room, but the hand-carved bookcase in one corner, filled with well thumbed volumes, indicates that the occupants do not vegetate in idleness. Articles of *bric a brac* are placed here and there, in apparent carelessness, but the general effect is pleasing. Stepping from the reception room into the *boudoir*, you find upon one side the student's couch, covered with its snowy spread, and upon the other side the mirror and dresser and the lavatory. One can not help but exclaim, after inspecting the elegant apartments: "Who would not be a student, and dwell in the dorm?"

The building is divided into two sections, and each side is under the supervision of a member of the faculty, but the presence of the professor in charge is not often demanded. In the early history of the building some of the rooms were used for recitation halls, and several professors occupied apartments on the lower floor. The presence of the professors was annoying to the students, and the former soon vacated. The dorm is a building in which one may spend a pleasant hour, rambling through the corridors and looking over the autographs and inscriptions on the walls.

"Louie" —AND— "Pat."

She.—"Is it true that the boys won five hundred dollars at Crawfordsville?"
He.—"No; you see the team was backed by only a dollar and twenty-five cents."
She.—"Indeed?"
He.—"Yes, two halves and a quarter."



Under the Appletree

Perhaps in all your college life
There's nothing that is sweeter,
Than to take a charming lady love
And on the settee seat her.

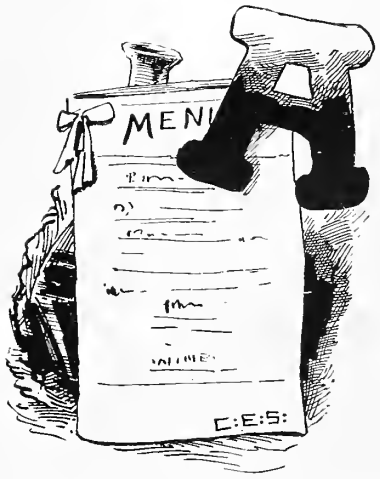
When once within this sweet retreat
You tarry long and spoon her
Though unobserved by all except
The light of lofty Luna

The mellow moonbeams forming like
Concentric halos o'er you
Impress you that Paradise
Was planned and fixed for you
The apple leaves that hang above
A fleece of fern resembles
And flowry incense floating near it
Lingers there and trembles.

And as you sit there all alone with Unalloyed Delight
Both you and Unalloyed discover you must take your flight
For now the chiming chapel bell with fury unabating
Proclaims aloud "it's ten o'clock" by unmistakably

SOME EXCUSES.

EATING CLUBS.



POET whose name is not recalled, but who evidently had heard of the Purdue eating clubs, once remarked that:

> Against diseases here the strongest fence
> Is the defensive virtue, abstinence.

He was right. During the last fifteen years the Purdue eating clubs have never graduated one case of gout. Several young men band themselves together for the purpose of getting cheap board. One of the number is selected as steward, and it is his duty to see that the table is properly supplied. He usually does his work well. Can good board be provided at the very nominal sum of two dollars per week? Certainly. Examine the following

MENU.

Aqua Pura. Pepper.

Sodium Chloride.

Vinegar. Mustard.

Boneless Liver.

Crackers—round. Crackers—square.

GREENS.

Dandelion. *Taraxacum Dens-Leonis.*

Rhubarb. Pie-plant.

Oleomargarine.

Rhubarb Pie. Tea.

Crackers and Tea.

Water. Tooth-picks.

The Arrivals

THE ANNUALS.

AND now in behalf of the —— society allow me to welcome you to this, our ——th annual entertainment. In doing so, I believe I speak for every member of our society when I say that we are always glad to see our friends, not only at our annual entertainments, but also at our regular meetings. As a society, we feel that the present year has been one of great interest and profit to all of us. Emerson says: "—— —— —— —— —— —— —— ——!" How true this is, as applied to our literary work! Here, by our training in debate and parliamentary law we are fitting ourselves for the great struggle of life. We are laying the foundation for the future. As the poet very aptly says:

"—— — ——— —— —— ——
——— —— —— —— —— —— —"

The first on the programme is Mr. —— ——, oration, "The Future Destiny of —— ——."

The applause is deafening and the reporter on the front row jots down, "a scholarly production well delivered." Then, as the hand-clapping dwindles down to a few particular friends of the president, and finally dies out, the orator clears his throat, advances his left foot and requests us to go back with him a few thousand years so that we may gradually work up to the subject. The spell-binder takes the audience, collectively and figuratively, by the hand, and leads it around through the moss-grown ruins of antiquity, ever and anon explaining why certain once powerful nations have ceased to transact business at the old stand. This being done, he exposes the Present, and proceeds to examine its pulse, respiration and temperature, and makes a diagnosis of the Disease. Then he prescribes the Remedy — Education of the Masses. Then he pauses for a moment, lifts his right hand and tears in twain the veil that hides the Future. By the aid of his "prophetic vision" he tells us how the people a few centuries hence will be free and happy and smart, and there will be no more strikes, riots, elections, courts or jails.

The orchestra in the gallery brings the audience back to the rude present by rendering some appropriate comic opera music, and the declaimer steps forward in the capacity of thriller. He has rehearsed over and over every intonation and gesture, and he is fortunate if the hearers

do not perceive this. The repertoire of the annual declaimer includes "The Raven," "Horatius at the Bridge," "The Polish Boy," The Black Horse and His Rider," "The Baron's Last Banquet" and several humorous selections. Sometimes he is not up in his delivery, but, as a rule, the declamation is well written. The annual essayist is handicapped in the contest for honors; he has no chance to work in dramatic effects, figurative red lights. At the same time, he never breaks down in the middle of some high-flown apostrophe, as many an orator has done.

The reception succeeds the entertainment. The audience follows the eight *literati* into the society hall, and offers congratulations. The proper form is, "Mr. ———, allow me to congratulate you. Your —— was the best thing of the evening."

LOOKING BACKWARD.

J. H. S.—"Gracious; but haven't we grown since then?"

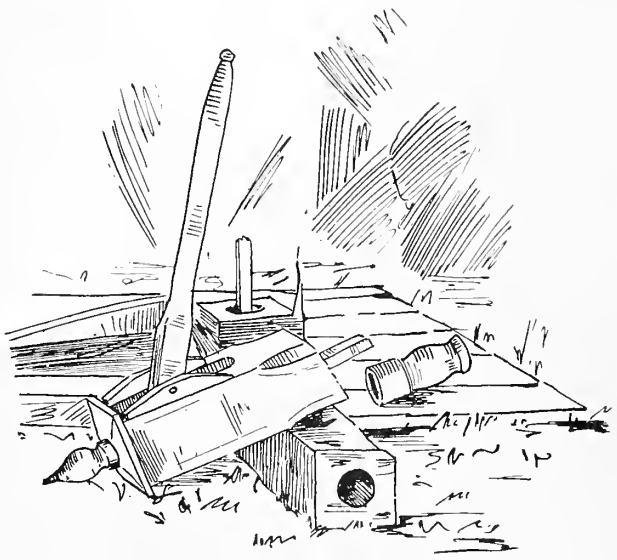
AN IMPROVEMENT ON WILLIS.

THEY may talk of love in a cottage,
And bowers of trellised vine,
And nature bewitchingly simple,
And milkmaid half divine;
They may talk of the pleasures of sleeping
In the shade of a spreading tree,
And a walk in the fields at morning,
By the side of a footstep free.

But give me a sly flirtation
By the light of a chandelier,
At the Boarding Hall of the college,
And no third person near;
Or a seat on that *silken sofa*—
Great heavens! who could decline?
When there's nobody there to discover
That small white hand in mine.

SOME EASY LESSONS FOR PREPS.

I.



See the pump! Is it a good pump? No, it was a good pump once, but some one has sawed it. Who could have done it? Some young boys, per-haps. They think it great fun to saw a pump. This is a col-lege joke. When the boys get old-er, they will tell what great fun they had at school, saw-ing pumps.

Pump	Col-lege	Great
Sawed	Joke	School

II.

Here we have a Hall girl. Get on to her hat. Does she chew gum? Some-times. What is that in her hand? It is a book. Is it a text-book? No, it is "The Quick or the Dead." Can the girl sing? She thinks she can and so she tries. Has the girl a mash? Ver-y like-ly. If she has not, it is her fault. Will she have a mash next year? O yes, but it will not be the same one she has this year. She gets a new one each year. Is she hap-py? She ought to be.

Some-times	Mash	Gum
Text-book	Like-ly	Note-book

III.

Ah, who is this ? This is a prof. See how he smiles. Why does he smile ? He will soon give his pu-pils an ex-am, and he knows that some will flunk. So he smiles. What will he ask his pu-pils at the ex-am.? Something they do not know, per-haps. Is it right for him to do so? No, it is cru-el. Will a good boy grow up to be a prof ? Yes, if he is not too good.

If he is too good, he will not grow up at all. Is a prof happy ? No, not at all times, but al-ways at an ex-am.

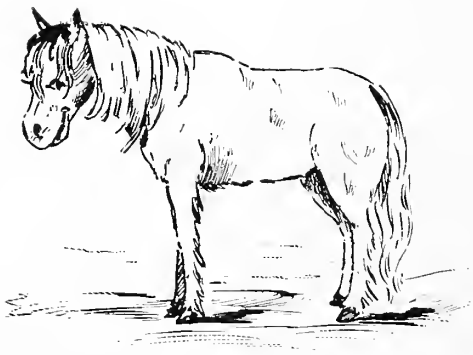
Prof	Smiles	Hap-py
Pu-pils	Cruel	Ex-am

IV.

A boy and a let-ter. The let-ter has just come in the mail. What is in the let-ter? It tells the boy to spend less and write of-ten. The boy thinks there is some mon-ey in the let-ter. When he o-pens it he will cuss. Is it right for him to cuss? Yes, if he has no mon-ey and owes for his board and books and oth-er things, it is prop-er for him to cuss for some time. He has no mon-ey and what will he do? O, he will see if he can find a man who will lend him some. Will he find the man? He may, but we do not know.

Let-ter	Mon-ey	Cuss
Mail	Prop-er	Board

V.



A small horse. Is there no other name for a small horse? Yes, it is called a po-ny. Can you ride the po-ny? O yes, but it is not safe to do so. The po-ny is use-ful and we will learn to love him and will ride him of-ten. There are many kinds of po-nies and a good ri-der can use any one of them. The po-ny is pret-ty and the time may come when you would be glad to have one, so you can ride.

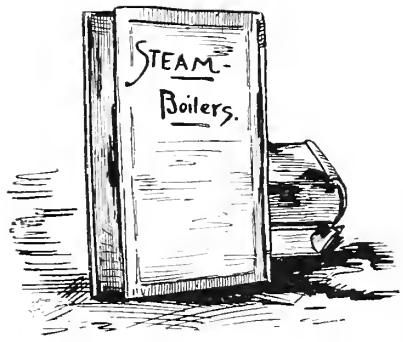
Po-ny	Ri-der	Of-ten
Use-ful	Pret-ty	Glad

VI.

A ca-det in his nice suit. Is he not sweet? Yes, he is too sweet to live, but he lives just the same and wears his suit all of the time. Does he wear it at night? We do not know that. Does he wear it when he goes to town? Yes, he wears it to town and walks stiff and looks a-head. He is a ca-det and he does not care who knows it. When he puts on his white gloves he looks great. He will sit for a pho-to and wear his suit. Then he will send the pho-to home.

Ca-det	Stiff	Gloves
Suit	Pret-ty	Pho-to

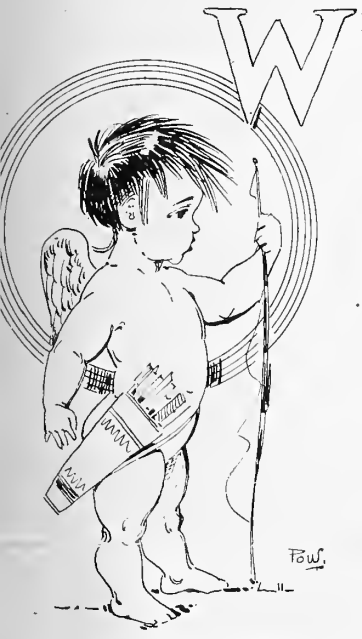
VII.



A big book. Is it a nice book? It does not look bad but if you read it you will find it is not a good book. The book is for a mech. Does the mech. like to read the book? No, but he will sit up and read it late at night, and he will read the same page two or three times. He does not like the book but reads it to please the prof. Is this right? No, if the mech. does not like the book, he should not read it.

Book	Night	Read
Mech	Prof	Please

THE COLLEGE WIDOW.



WHEN I was but a Freshman — and that was long ago —
I saw her first, but did not learn her name;
She was at a lecture, I believe, in the first or second row,
And the Junior with her seemed to be her flame.
He held her fan all evening and gazed into her eyes;
Thought I, "Now, they're engaged, or soon will be;"
But afterward they quarreled, as I learned with some surprise,
When the faculty conferred on him G. B.

That every spring a rumor in the college circles spread,
That a Senior had her young affections snared,
And after he had graduated, then the two would wed;
'Twas even said her *trousseau* was prepared.
But this was surely a canard; when I returned next fall,
She had a young professor on the string;
He used to send her flowers, and frequently would call,
And kindly turn her music when she'd sing.

A SOUVENIR.

The prof received an offer from some college in the east,
And left quite unexpectedly one day;
Within a week the charmer wasn't grieving in the least,
When I saw her with a Freshman at the play.
She had a gay flirtation with a special, taking art;
I went with him to call, one Sunday night;
He kindly introduced me, then I played a villain's part,
For I made a mash, and knocked him out of sight.

* * * * * * * *

O, charming college widow, I never can forget
The night when you put on my college pin;
I pressed your hand and told you that the act you'd not regret,
And you said you'd stick to us through thick and thin.
I remember still the picnics and that moonlight promenade,
Just the night before I paid for my degree,
When we interchanged such sacred vows, and declarations made
That we'd love each other through eternity.

I heard from you quite often; I liked your letters, too;
They were spicy, and chuck full of college news;
But the interval between them soon became a month or two,
And our courtship seemed its interest to lose;
I didn't write for full three months, and one day I received,
By express, collect, each love-sick *billet doux*,
And though I swore that I had been both jilted and deceived,
I returned your letters, paid the charges too!

* * * * * * * *

Last commencement I revisited the scenes of college life;
Six years had brought about a wondrous change.
I knew a few professors who were glad to meet my wife,
But the students all seemed out of place and strange.
There was little to recall to me the olden time so sweet,
And so it was a pleasure, you may know,
At the field-day exercises, unexpectedly to meet
An acquaintance of the happy long ago.

A SOUVENIR.

She looked but little older, her laugh was just as gay;
Beside her was a gallant Sophomore,
Who held her parasol aloft and gushed the self-same way
That I had doubtless done in days of yore.
I merely tipped my hat; I feared to introduce my wife,
For I knew that some remark might lightly fall,
Revealing to my better half a chapter of my life,
Which I'd rather she should not suspect at all.

THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

"He is brave and young and handsome;
Spare his life, for it would seem
We will need him on the rush line,
When we play the Butler team."

A DAY DREAM.

"THE LA GRIPPE."

I AM not hypercritical on points of punctuation ;
A misplaced comma now and then is surely not a sin ;
I overlook the sundry breaks of common conversation,
And only wince a little when a "have saw" edges in ;
To wretched double negatives some friends are much addicted,
They knife the good King's English, and revel in its gore ;
These queer idiosyncrasies are never contradicted,
For I would not seem pedantic or appear a learned bore.

But,
The whiskered proverbs tell us—and I know they tell us truly—
That forbearance as a virtue cannot always be construed;
And the camel's dorsal vertebræ, if weighted down unduly,
Will sustain a compound fracture with a fatal promptitude.
And,
When a college maiden, intellectual and charming,
Sends me a little perfumed note, regretful in its tone,

A SOUVENIR.

"To learn that all your symptoms are especially alarming,
And the doctor fears that the '*la grippe*' has claimed you for its own";
Then,
I howl and curse a little, and I stamp upon the letter,
And I boil with indignation to think that any one,
Who long has studied French, should not, apparently, know better
Than to write it "*the la grippe*," when but one "the" would have done.
A break like this affects me in a manner almost fatal,
'Tis worse than the "*la grippe*"——

(The above unfinished poem was recently found among the effects of a young man who had committed suicide, for some unknown reason. This publication may throw some light upon his motive. Perhaps he could not find a word to rhyme with "fatal," or perhaps he was shamed to desperation upon discovering that he had committed the common error of calling it "*the la grippe*.")

LIGHT AND AIRY.

ORIGINAL SACRILEGE.

PROFESSOR, does zoölogy tell us of any such thing as a cross-eyed fly?"

"I believe not; why do you ask?"

"Well, I went to church yesterday for the first time this year, and I heard the choir sing something about "quickly to thy cross-eyed fly."

"That will do, sir; I will meet you in this room immediately after recitation."

UP TO SNUFF.

Young Prof. (*just from the east*).—"I suppose you have cane rushes out here?"

Freshman Girl (*just from the country*).—"La, yes, the swamps are full of them down our way."

IN THE LAB.

Prof.—"Ah, Mr. Flunk, what is the result of your experiment?"

Flunk (*recovering himself from quiet nap*).—"The—er—ah—substance emits a dark, colorless odor, I believe; well, at any rate, the fumes are odorless—that is—ah—I think I'd better try it over again."

LOVELY NERVE.

Prof.—"Mr. S——, I fail to hear half that you read from your paper."

Mr. S.—"Come up closer." (*Goes on reading.*)

(*Professor faints*).

A GUARDED STATEMENT.

"Did you study analytics last year?"

"Analytics came in our course last year, if I remember correctly."

A SOUVENIR.

WASTE OF TIME.

La Fayette Girl (*watching the testing machine*).—"Pshaw, they have been trying for five minutes to break that board, and haven't done it yet. They could have sawed it in two in half that time. Come on, girls, we'll go back here and watch these funny jiggery machines that go around and around."

PREP CULTURE.

First Prep.—"Have you ever saw this show that's going to be at the Opery House to-night?"

Second Prep.—"No, never did."

F. P.—"*Neyether* have I."

OUR YOUNG PROFS.

(*Scene*—Ante-room of President's office. *Time*—First day of fall term. *Personæ*—New prep and young prof., Ph. D., A. M., A. C., etc., Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Leipsic, etc.; both waiting to interview Prexy.)

N. P.—"I s'pose you've been through some high school?"

Y. P. (*loftily*).—"Yes, sir."

N. P.—"Then like as not you'll get in Freshman all right."

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.

Soph. (*showing visitors about*).—"Here is the class rock of the class of '87. You see, they put the rock here and cut the name on it and leave it as a momentum. Now, if you follow me, we'll take in the chemistry laboratory."

REMEMBER YOUR OATH.

(*At the alumni entertainment.*)

'93.—"Who is that jay spouting away now?"

'91.—"He's one of our charter members."

'93.—"Purty good talker, eh?"

A FINE DISTINCTION.

"Why, Mr. C——, I am surprised to find you smoking on the campus. You surely are aware that this is a direct violation of one of our rules?"

"I beg your pardon, professor, but I am not smoking; I am simply carrying this cigar up to the dormitory, where I shall finish it. It was

too long to throw away. I stopped smoking it when I came through the gate."

"But I saw you puffing at it, just before I met you."

"Merely to keep it burning, professor; I have no matches in my room."

HE WANTED THE ANSWER.

"I have come for the answer," he murmured,
To the maiden coy and fair;
And he spoke in a sad and pleading tone,
And waited her verdict there.

"I have come for the answer," he said again,
And the maiden dropped a tear,
As she faltered, "I couldn't solve the 10th
And we'll both of us flunk, I fear."

NEVER TOUCHED HIM.

Prof. S. (*sternly*).—"We have now been on this subject three months, and I am compelled to say, Mr. T——, that you do not know enough about it to ask an intelligent question in regard to it. If you have about you the rudiments of an intellect, I can only declare that you have thus far artfully concealed the same from me."

Mr. T. (*after recitation*).—"It seems to me Prof is getting a little personal in his remarks."

AN ELECTRICAL EXPERT.

She (*at one of the annuals*).—"Why do those electric lights go up and down that way, I wonder?"

He (*knowingly*).—"O, some kid in the gallery is pinching the wire."

CALLED FOR ACTION.

"I understand that Dash told Miss Blank that I was somewhat of a spiritual iconoclast. What would you do if any one would say that about you?"

"I'd hunt up a dictionary."

A SOUVENIR.

HOW THE "EXPONENT" IS MADE.

First Local Editor.—"Well, what can we put in this month? Have you worked the Purdue notes in the city papers?"

Second Local Editor.—"Yes, and I haven't half enough stuff. I believe, for a change, I will write an article advocating a gymnasium at Purdue."

F. L. E.—"That's good; I have a long clipping from an Indianapolis paper, and we can use that."

S. L. E.—"I will mention that the roads are muddy, and that the street car service is unsatisfactory. Have you taken any notes this month?"

F. L. E.—"No, I have been too busy. Oh, we'll fill out the space some way. I can crib some alumni items out of old issues."

SHADES OF WILHELM MEISTER!

Miss B. (*after German recitation*).—"Oh, girls, I know this German will be just lovely when we get far enough along to read that story about Mister Will Helm."

"I NEED SOME BOOKS."

Paterfamilias.—"Ah, my boy, welcome home. So you are now a full-fledged Senior? I have learned with gratification of your successful year, and, to show my appreciation, I have built an L to the house so that you will have room to store the large number of books you have purchased this year."

THE POETESS LAUREATE.

Hall Girl (*writing poem*).—"Can you think of a word to rhyme with 'pain'?"

Second Hall Girl.—"'Blame'; how would that do?"

H. G.—"Lovely; thanks awfully. Now I want something to rhyme with 'willow.'"

S. H. G.—"That's easy; 'widow.'"

H. G.—"How stupid I am to-night!"

BEYOND REDEMPTION.

(*Corner of Seventh and Columbia streets.*)

First Bachelor Prof.—"Is marriage a failure?"

Chorus of B. P's.—"Well, it hasn't been with us, has it, boys?" (*All dig each other's ribs.*)

HE KNEW CARLYLE.

Rural Visitor (*inspecting society hall*).—"Whose picture is that?"

Prof.—"That is Carlyle."

R. V.—"You don't say? He's older than I took him to be. Well, that man is sharp as lightning and a good Democrat, but he came mighty near being downed this last election."

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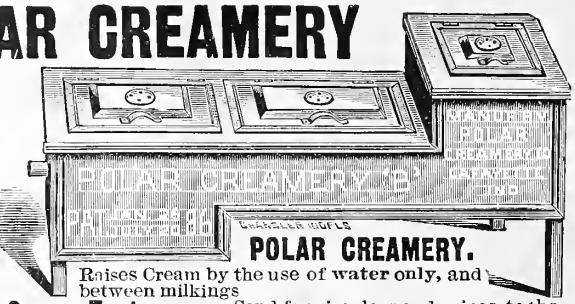

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Dynes, Chas. E.,	Centerville, Ind.
Earl, Ada A.,	La Fayette, Ind.
Easterday, Wm. E.,	Vandalia, Ind.
Eichinger, Daisy,	Octagon, Ind.
Elliot, Will. S.,	Stockwell, Ind.
Ellis, Wm. G.,	Spencer, Ind.
Etten, Wm. J.,	La Fayette, Ind.
Erisman, Maggie J.,	La Fayette, Ind.
Falley, Edward E.,	La Fayette, Ind.
Fankboner, Wm. A.,	Chicago, Ill.
Feibleman, Joseph L.,	Indianapolis, Ind.
Finney, Wm. P.,	Dana, Ind.
Fisher, Merrill H.,	Remington, Ind.
Fitzer, Willard C.,	Montez, Ind.
Flint, Henry,	Kendallville, Ind.
Floyd, Fannie,	St. Paul, Ind.
Ford, Walter W.,	Rich Valley, Ind.
Fouts, Emma,	Deer Creek, Ind.
Fouts, Samuel E.,	West Point, Ind.
Fraley, Frank O.,	La Fayette, Ind.
Fritz, Florence,	Pompeii, Mich.
Fulperson, Arthur L.,	Raglesville, Ind.
Fullenwider, James S.,	Brown's Valley, Ind.
Galliher, Ernest J.,	Muncie, Ind.
Gardner, Thomas M.,	Bedford, Ind.
Gavan, Chas. D,	La Fayette, Ind.
Gebaner, Emanuel H.,	Sunman, Ind.
Gilmore, Allen L.,	Jeffersonville, Ind.
Gilmore, Harry A.,	Jeffersonville, Ind.
Gilmore, Wm. M.,	Boggstown, Ind.
Godman, James V.,	Muncie, Ind.
Golden, Helen,	Lawrence, Mass.
Golden, Katherine,	Lawrence, Mass.
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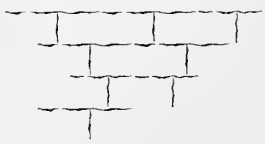

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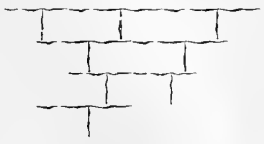

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Haywood, Ella,	Romney, Ind.
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Hazelrigg, Emmet,	Thorntown, Ind.
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Heath, Harry W.,	Sharpsville, Ind.
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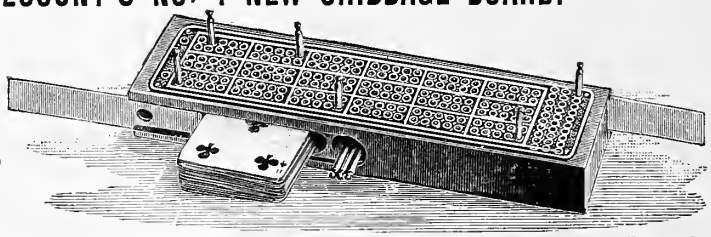

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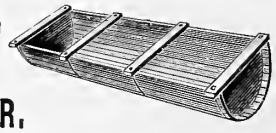

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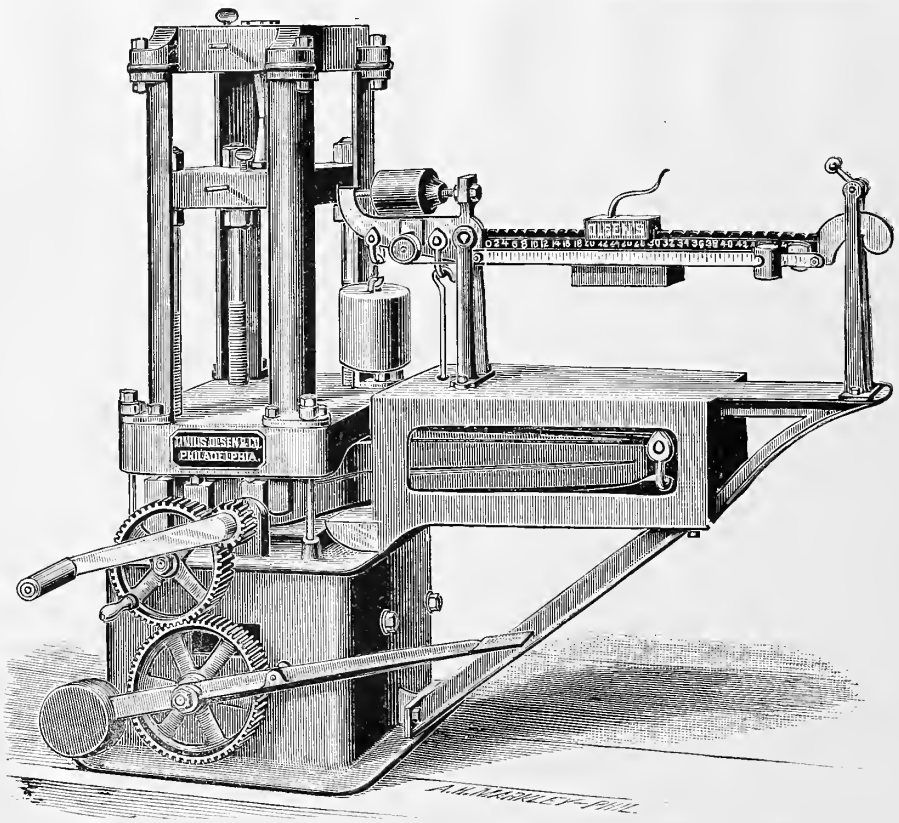

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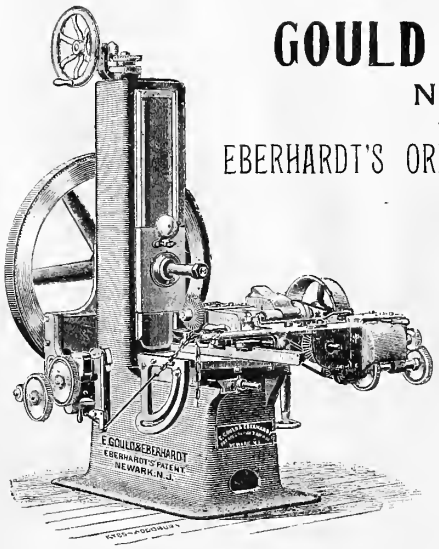

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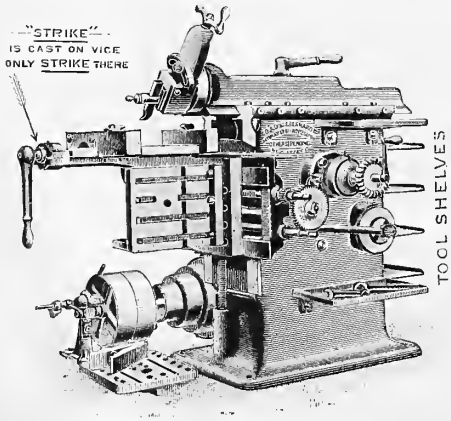

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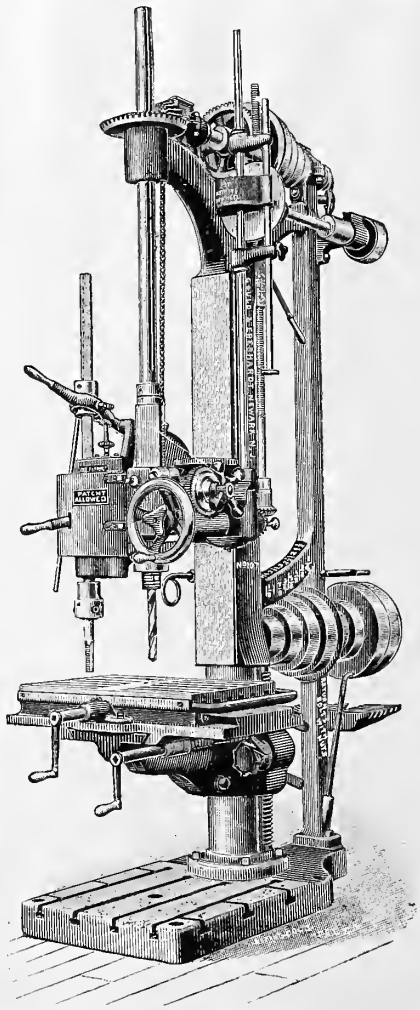

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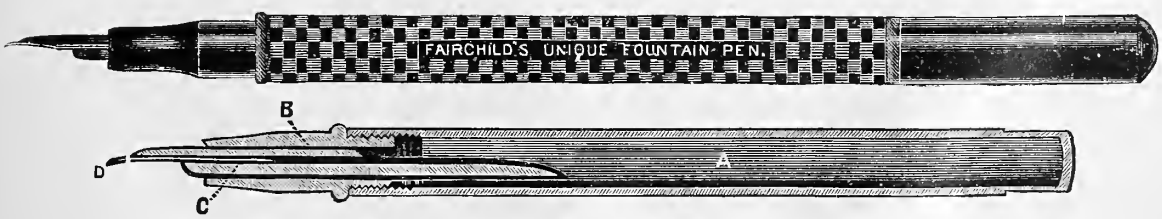

Sectional View. References—A. Reservoir Barrel: B. Pen Section; C. Ink Feeder; D. Gold Pen.

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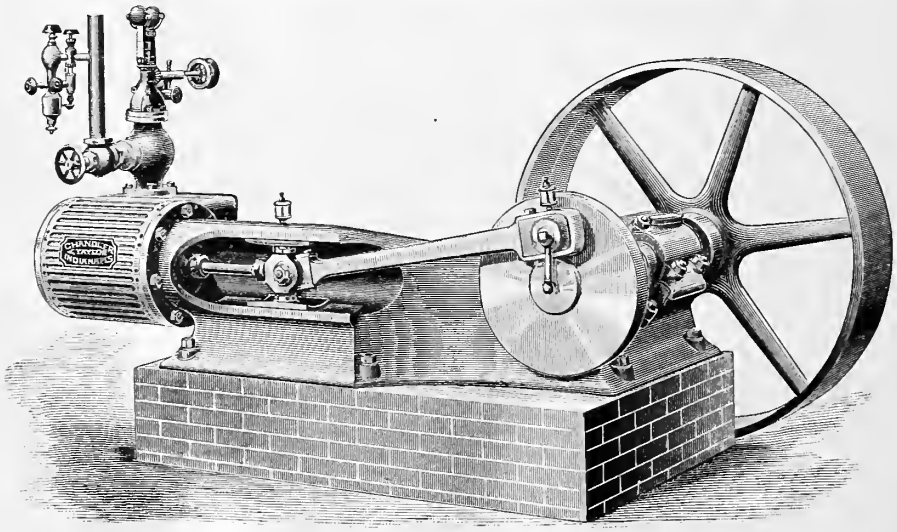

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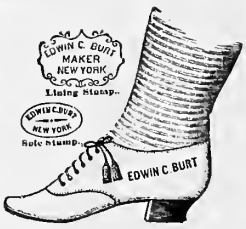

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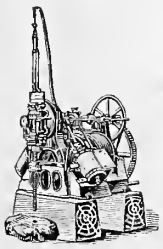

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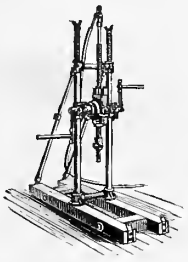

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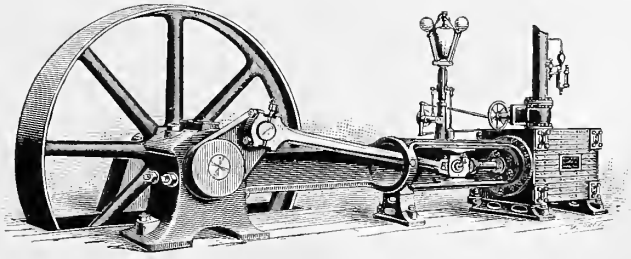

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